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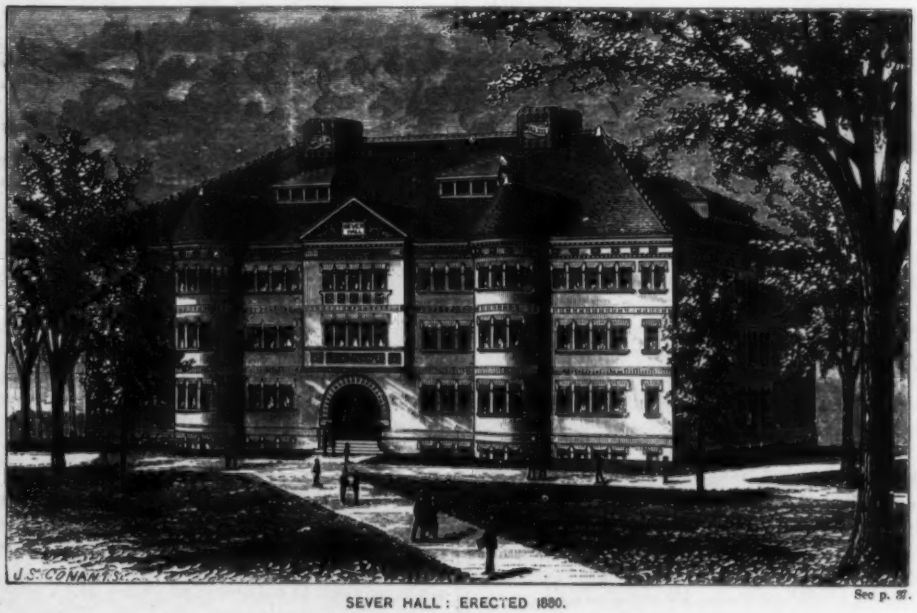
THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY AT HARVARD.

BY PROFESSOR JOSIAH D. WHITNEY.

THE Museum of Comparative Zoölogy is in some respects quite an exceptional institution among the various organizations which go to make up that somewhat complex whole known as Harvard University. Like the Peabody Museum, with which it is affiliated, — the two occupying portions of a building at present detached from each other, but eventually intended to form one connected whole, — it is not entirely under the control of the corporation. Its relations to the outside world and to the university may be classed under three pretty distinct heads. In the first place, a large portion of its collections are arranged with a special view to exhibition, — as a museum, in short. The rooms set apart for the purpose are freely open at all hours to the general public. The Museum also furnishesl ecture-rooms, laboratories, and illustrative material for use in the instruction of such college students as may desire to work in any branch of zoölogy or geology. This instruction, so far as the salaries of the teachers are concerned, is chiefly paid for by the college; but such incidental expenditures as are represented by the use of rooms and the furnishing of materials are the contributions of the museum to the work of the college. There is a third side to this institution, however, which is of a somewhat more complicated nature than the other two previously mentioned. The Museum employs a corps of assistants, specialists in various departments of natural history, who not only have to prepare objects for public exhibition, as mentioned above, but also to carry on original investigations for the purpose of adding to the world's general stock of knowledge, or for *scientific research*, as such work is usually called. This last is evidently the important side of the Museum, as a consideration of the career of its founder, and an examination of his published statements of his desires in regard to the institution, fully justify us in asserting. Without going into details in regard to the scientific work of Professor Agassiz as illustrative of his views, it is sufficient to state that he never prepared or published a text-book of any kind: his whole life was devoted to scientific investigation, and to such popular exhibition, by means of lectures, of his favorite branches, as he considered necessary for interesting the public so that they might understand, or at least have some idea of, the nature and value of the work he was doing, to the end that they might be induced to contribute the pecuniary means necessary for carrying on these investigations, which not only cost a vast amount of time, but also demand large expenditures of money. Step by step during the lifetime and since the lamented death of Professor Agassiz, the institution he founded has gone on developing itself. From the shoulders of the father the burden has been transferred to those of the son; and what has been accomplished under the direction, and largely at the expense, of the latter, in every department of the Museum, during the past five years, is great in amount and most valuable in character.

During the earlier years of the existence of this institution, the accumulation of what may be called "raw material" was of necessity the prime object: it was not possible to begin to make a public display in any permanent or satisfactory manner, until a large number of specimens in various departments had been secured. This was done by sending out naturalists in every direction, and by the purchase of a number of extensive private collections, while innumerable donations of specimens, some unimportant and others of much value, flowed in from every quarter. All these things had to be put in order, examined, and named, — a work of years for the willing hands of many enthusiastic laborers. Hence, at first, every thing done towards displaying the collections was of necessity more or less temporary in character. All that has been accomplished in the way of preparing for exhibition the various rooms now open to the public has been done within the past four or five years. There is no architectural display about the building, — quite the contrary, one might say; but the cases are in every respect well adapted for the purposes they are to subserve. The work done on the portion of the collections now open to the public represents but a small part of what has been got through with in preparing for other rooms yet to be arranged and made accessible to visitors. Besides this, a great deal of important work has been done in classifying and naming portions of the collections which are not to be placed on public exhibition, but which are to be accessible to specialists for study and research. For instance, the fishes have been arranged in not far from thirty-five thousand glass jars, these placed together in more than two thousand trays, and these again enclosed within two hundred glass cases, all distributed in the order of their generic affinities, so that hands can be laid at once on any thing wanted. The cataloguing of this immense mass of material is now going on, and is nearly three-fourths completed.



See p. 27.

SEVER HALL: ERECTED 1880.
THE NEW BUILDING FOR LECTURES AND RECITATIONS.

The Cambridge Museum, as a collection of material for study and for exhibition to the public, will soon be able to challenge comparison with any in Europe. It is true that some two or three years must elapse before the arrangement of all the rooms can be completed, as another addition must yet be made to the building before certain important departments can find their permanent lodgment. For this, however, the plans have been drawn, and it is confidently expected that the work will soon be begun. The contemplated addition completes the north-west corner of the building, and makes a portion of the front, which, according to the original design, will have a total length of 410 feet. As extended by the addition at present contem-

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plated, the building will have a length of about three hundred feet, and a breadth of sixty, with three main floors and two galleries, besides the basement, making six available stories. The Museum building will then have ample room for an extensive public display of such portions of its collections as it is intended to have utilized in that way; while it will also be well supplied with the necessary laboratories and lecture-rooms, as well as with commodious quarters for its very valuable and rapidly increasing library. An interesting and peculiar feature of the museum is the so-called "synoptic room," where specimens representing the prominent groups of the whole zoölogical series are arranged in order, with the fullest descriptive labels. In this room one may obtain a good general idea of the whole animal kingdom, without the necessity of books, or, indeed, of visiting any other portion of the building. The synoptic room is rarely empty of visitors, and is becoming more and more frequented.

The Museum is especially rich in the departments of ichthyology and entomology; and the biological collections of the latter, Dr. Hagen's work, are without a rival in the world. The collections of corals and echinoderms are also very rich, and probably the finest which exist. The deep-sea fauna, collected on the "Bibb" and "Hassler" expeditions, and especially the material obtained by the present curator in the course of several seasons of dredging-work, with the United-States Coast-Survey steamer "Blake," together make this department of the Museum especially rich, and worthy of comparison with any existing in Europe.

Every institution which has for its object the advancement of science is known to the scientific world chiefly by its publications, and is respected in proportion as these are abundant and valuable. In this respect the Cambridge Museum stands among the first in the world, when the number of years during which the institution has been in operation is taken into consideration. Six quarto volumes of "Memoirs," most amply illustrated, and as many of the "Bulletin" in octavo form, have already appeared; and a large amount of material, in various departments, is now being elaborated for publication. A considerable portion of the collections obtained on the "Challenger" expedition has been sent from England to Cambridge, by authority of Sir Wyville Thomson, to be here worked up; the means of study and comparison, in certain departments, being more complete here than anywhere else.

In view of the above, it must be remembered, that, up to the time when Professor Agassiz came to Harvard, neither geology nor zoölogy appear to have been recognized here as independent branches of science: certainly there were neither professors nor collections in either department. The change which has taken place within thirty years is indeed astonishing, and there is no part of the country to which light has not gone out from this centre of natural-history education.

UNSECTARIAN THEOLOGICAL INSTRUCTION.

BY REV. FRANCIS G. PEABODY.

THE *Nation* took the "liberty of pronouncing somewhat sophistical for a doctor of divinity" Professor C. C. Everett's article on unsectarian theological instruction, which appeared in the first number of THE HARVARD REGISTER, and in a tone so dogmatic as to make it seem that the *Nation* really believed that there was but one side to the question, and that Professor Everett was the only person who entertained an opinion different from that of the *Nation* on this subject. But, as a matter of fact, there are two sides to this question; and there are many rational persons who think that unsectarian theological instruction is not only possible, but desirable, and worth striving after. President Eliot replied to the objections made to increasing the endowment of this branch of the University, in his annual report, which was printed in full in the second number of THE HARVARD REGISTER; and now the Rev. Francis G. Peabody, chairman of the Overseers' committee to visit the Divinity School, comes forward with a carefully prepared report in defence of the position of the school. From this report the following extract is taken:—

"The new endowment has been asked for and has been given to encourage an 'unsectarian school,' which shall be a legitimate part of a true university; and the school itself has from the beginning tried to distinguish itself from the numerous denominational schools by requiring no dogmatic test either from professors or students, and by making no distinction of belief among the students who receive its funds. It is now inquired, however, whether there can be any such thing as unsectarian theological training; it is recalled, that, as a matter of fact, the school has been almost wholly in the hands of one denomination, so as to be practically a denominational school; and it is urged that a university should have no share in the nurture of a sect.

"The first of these criticisms is, perhaps, more serious than those who offer it intend it to be. If there is no such thing in theology as a scientific method, which can be freed from training for a special sect, then it may be at once admitted that a university has no duty toward one of many conflicting views. But this is not enough to say. If theology cannot be put side by side with law and medicine as capable of a broad and scientific method of instruction, then we must not only confess that it is a subject fitly banished from the university, but that it is also one which few students trained in the habits of a university will be likely to undertake. Young men will not want to give their lives to a subject which a university cannot teach. To banish the study of theology from the university curriculum is to assert, with the authority of the university, that theology is no longer, or not yet, a legitimate theme of free and dignified scholarship; and to say this is to do all that the university can do to degrade and crush the profession. It becomes, therefore, of serious importance, not for one denomination only, but for all who believe in the profession at all and who wish the students of Harvard College to enter it, to consider whether any such total abandonment of theological instruction by the University is fairly demanded. All such friends of the profession will remember that Harvard College was originally founded for no other purpose than the training of Christian ministers; all will confess, that, along with the faith and piety which the profession needs in every age, it now needs most seriously the force of thorough, specialized, professional learning; and all branches of the profession will in the end feel the blow which some of them are now inviting the University to strike.

"It must at once be admitted, however, that any conceivable plan of instruction which the University can undertake must expect discouragement and attack from both extremes of theological opinion. On the one hand, those who hold that the problems of religion are no longer worth discussing, or that more is to be learned about them in 'the market-place, the forum, the halls of science, and every department of activity,' than by specially endowed research, naturally find all teaching of theology in the University objectionable and superfluous. On the other hand, any attempt at broad and general training must appear sectarian from a sectarian point of view. A mind which holds that a special view of a single truth is all-important must find about as much to censure in education which does not emphasize that view, as in education which denies it. Neutrality and opposition are almost equally obnoxious. In the same sense the Harvard Medical School, from the point of view of a believer in dogmatic medicine, is a sectarian school; and, however stoutly it may claim to pursue a scientific method, it must appear, alike to those who are sceptical about the use of doctors and to those who believe in but one school of medicine, a partial and objectionable institution. Unsectarian theology, in the sense of theology which shall be equally acceptable to all critics, is of course impossible. Even if teachers should smother all convictions, and present the whole subject from a purely historical point of view, the result would be in a certain sense sectarian; for it would at least fail to emphasize the importance of dogmas which to some minds might be the one hope of mankind. But it is one thing to consider what would be the popular impression made by the experiment, and quite another thing to believe in its importance and in the duty of the University concerning it. If one may judge from the practical conduct of the University during the last ten years, the administration has accepted as its duty the guiding and determining of the common view of education, rather than the yielding to traditional demands. Step after step has been taken into an unexplored country, and under the serious distrust of many critics; and the success of each experi-

ment has strengthened the popular feeling that the University is to be regarded not as a reflection, but as a source, of enlightened opinion. If this is the true position for the University to assume, then the question for it now to answer is not whether there is generally supposed to be any reasonable method in theology, but whether there is any such method; and the answer to this question is to be found, not by observing the very various things now taught under the name of theology, but by actually reckoning up the series of subjects which seem essential to a liberal theological training, and by considering their real character. Practical convenience may of course vary the order of teaching these subjects; but their logical sequence may be described as follows: First, there is what is called the philosophy of religion, the analysis of the religious sentiment, and the history of thought concerning it; second, the historical verification of this philosophical analysis, or what is known as the science of comparative theology; third, the determining of the position of Christianity in this scientific comparison, and its relation to other faiths. Approaching, next, the special study of Christianity, there are to be considered, fourth, the composition and character of the sacred literature of Christians, a study partly philological and partly historical; and, fifth, the history of organized Christianity, which comprehends on the one hand the history of its outward relations, its victories and defeats, its politics, its influence on personal life, and on the other hand the history of Christian doctrine, beginning with that development of ideas which is observed in the Bible itself, and which in Germany makes a special department under the title of biblical theology, and embracing the whole course of controversy and progress since. The climax of this series is found in a sixth department of systematic theology, in which the whole course of evidence, which began with philosophical inquiry, and then submitted to the thorough verification of history, is finally summed up once more in a symmetrical, consistent, and practical view. To these departments should be added the practical training of the preacher and pastor, instruction in the composition of sermons, the conduct of religious services, and the practice of elocution. In the direction of such a course of studies, it is of course possible at every step to inculcate special views, to hinge all philosophy and history on a single dogmatic test, or to neglect departments which lie outside of a limited scheme. But the question is, whether there is any thing in the nature of these studies which distinguishes them altogether from other subjects which the University finds no difficulty in teaching. This cannot for a moment be supposed of the great proportion of the work. If it is thought wise to study any philosophy whatever, it is certainly reasonable to study the philosophy of the religious sentiment. If any instruction in history is desirable, the history of Christianity may be safely called important. If the University instructs lawyers and physicians in the practical details of their callings, then it legitimately instructs ministers. The only real difficulty, then, is found in the one department of systematic theology, in which the personal synthesis of all other departments is expected of the instructor. Of this department it may be said, in the first place, that it does not occupy in any theological school more than one-tenth of a student's time; and, in the second place, that it does not differ in character from many subjects of great speculative interest now taught by the University. If the professor of metaphysics is an idealist, he is a sectarian from the point of view of the modern English school. If the professor of political economy is a protectionist, he cannot help wishing to show the strength of his position to his classes; he leaves them unsatisfied if he does not speak frankly; while he is to many minds injuring his country if he does propagate his views. But the University does not on this account either demand men without convictions, or appoint a materialist to balance an idealist, or a free-trader to offset the protectionist, or find it necessary to banish philosophy and political economy from its curriculum. It insists only on the scientific method of instruction, which joins philosophical analysis with historical verification, and it trusts its students to such teachers in any department, not because it wants to breed Hegelians or protectionists, but because it hopes to rear fair-minded, well-grounded, and therefore useful men. The subjects of the course in systematic theology are of precisely the same character, beset by differences of opinion, and largely in the hands of partisans. There are three possible ways of teaching them. One is to disguise personal conviction altogether, and to limit one's self to a historical survey; but such teaching cannot command respect from students who, if they need any thing, need the force of just this personal conviction. Another way is to appoint two or more teachers who shall present the controverted subjects from different points of view. This way commends itself to some of the committee, while to others it appears only a temporary refuge from an immediate difficulty. In a matter where differences are so extreme, the appointment of two men would do little more to cover the whole ground than the appointment of one. Those only would be contented who were in immediate sympathy with one or the other of the rival instructors; and if the principle were logically extended so as to comprehend a large number of instructors competing for the loyalty of students, then the practical end of the plan would be as many sectarian schools as there were conflicting creeds. The third possible plan is the plan which the University adopts elsewhere: simply to appoint to this professorship the best man it can find, qualified and willing to teach according to the method of the University, likely to inspire students through faith in his subject, learned in his department, and, however much he cherishes his own opinions, having still more at heart the training of his students' minds, and the stimulating and consecrating of their wills. Theological studies, that is to say, should share the method and the fate of all studies not devoted to fixed certainties. If it is conclusions only that are valuable, then all speculative pursuits must be banished from the University. If, on the contrary, sound methods, broad knowledge, and quickened interest are the fundamental objects of instruction, then the University rightly provides courses in the philosophy and history of religion, in the interpretation of the Bible, in the history of the Christian Church and its creeds, in constructive theology and in the training of preachers and pastors, just as it does in ethics, in political economy, in law, and even in such questionable philosophy as that of Schopenhauer and Hartmann."

HARVARD COLLEGE HALF A CENTURY AGO.

BY REV. A. P. PEABODY, D.D., LL.D.

THE last half-century can hardly have wrought greater changes, whether superficial or radical, anywhere else than in Harvard College. Fifty years ago a student's room was remarkable chiefly for what it did not have, — for the absence of all appliances of elegance and comfort, I might almost say, of all tokens of civilization. The feather-bed — mattresses not having come into general use — was regarded as a valuable chattel; but ten dollars would have been a fair auction-price for all the other contents of an average room, which were, a pine bedstead, wash-stand, table, and desk, a cheap rocking-chair, and from two to four other chairs of the plainest fashion, the bed furnishing seats when more were needed. I doubt whether any fellow-student of mine owned a carpet. A second-hand-furniture dealer had a few defaced and threadbare carpets, which he leased at an extravagant price to certain Southern members of the senior class; but even Southerners, though reputed to be fabulously rich, did not aspire to this luxury till the senior year. Coal was just coming into use, and had scarce found its way into college. The students' rooms — several of the recitation-rooms as well — were heated by open wood-fires. Almost every room had, too, among its *transmittenda*, a cannon-ball supposed to have been derived from the arsenal, which on very cold days was heated to a red heat, and placed as a calorific radiant on some extemporized metallic stand; while at other seasons it was often utilized by being rolled down-stairs at such time as might most nearly bisect a proctor's night-sleep. Friction-matches — according to Faraday, the most useful invention of our age — were not yet. Coals were carefully buried in ashes over night, to start the morning fire; while in summer the evening lamp could be lighted only by the awkward and often baffling process of "striking fire" with flint, steel, and tinder-box.

The student's life was hard. Morning-prayers were in summer at six; in the winter, about half an hour before sunrise, in a bitterly cold

chapel. Thence half of each class passed into the several recitation-rooms in the same building (University Hall), and three-quarters of an hour later the bell rang for a second set of recitations, including the remaining half of the students. Then came breakfast, which in the college commons consisted solely of coffee, hot rolls, and butter, except when the members of a mess had succeeded in pinning to the nether surface of the table, by a two-pronged fork, some slices of meat from the previous day's dinner. Between ten and twelve every student attended another recitation or a lecture. Dinner was at half-past twelve, — a meal not deficient in quantity, but by no means appetizing to those who had come from neat homes and well-ordered tables. There was another recitation in the afternoon, except on Saturday; then evening prayers at six, or in winter by early twilight; then the evening meal, plain as the breakfast, with tea instead of coffee, and cold bread, of the consistency of wool, for the hot rolls. After tea the dormitories rang with song and merriment till the study-bell, at eight in winter, at nine in summer, sounded the curfew for fun and frolic, proclaiming dead silence throughout the college premises, under penalty of a domiciliary visit from the officer of the entry, and, in case of a serious offence, of admonition private or public.

This was the life for five days of the week. On Sundays all the students were required to be in residence here, not excepting even those whose homes were in Boston; and all were required to attend worship twice each day at the college chapel. On Saturday alone was there permission to leave Cambridge, absence from town at any other time being a punishable offence. This weekly liberty was taken by almost every member of college; Boston being the universal resort, though seldom otherwise than on foot, the only public conveyance then being a two-horse stage-coach, which ran twice a day. But the holiday could not be indefinitely prolonged. The students who were not present at evening prayers were obliged by law to register their names with the regent before nine o'clock, under a heavy penalty, which was seldom or never incurred; for the regent's book was kept by his freshman,[1] who could generally be coaxed or bribed to "take no note of time."

The price of board in commons was a dollar and three-quarters, or, as was then the uniform expression, "ten and sixpence." The dining-rooms were on the first floor of University Hall. College officers and graduates occupied a table on an elevated platform at the head of each room, and the students occupied the main floor in messes of from eight to ten. The round windows opening into the halls, and the shelves set in them, still remaining in some of these rooms, perhaps in all, were designed for the convenience of waiters in bringing dishes from the kitchen in the basement. That kitchen, cooking for about two hundred persons, was the largest culinary establishment of which the New-England mind then had knowledge or conception; and it attracted curious visitors from the whole surrounding country, while the students felt in large part remunerated for coarse fare and rude service by their connection with a feeding-place that possessed what seemed to them world-wide celebrity. They were not the only dependants upon the college kitchen, but shared its viands with a half-score or more of swine, whose sties were close in the rear of the building, and with rats of abnormal size that had free quarters with the pigs. Board of a somewhat better quality was to be had at private houses for a slight advance on the college price; while two or three of the professors received select boarders at the then enormous charge of three dollars a week. This last arrangement, except when known to be peremptorily insisted on by some anxious parent, exposed a student to suspicion and unpopularity; and, if one of a professor's boarders received any college honor, it was uniformly ascribed to undue influence catered for on the one side and exerted on the other in consequence of this domestic arrangement.

From what has just been said, it may be inferred that the relations between the faculty and the students were regarded, on one side at least, as those of mutual hostility. The students certainly considered the faculty as their natural enemies. There existed between the two parties very little of kindly intercourse, and that little generally secret. If a student went unsummoned to a teacher's room, it was almost always by night. It was regarded as a high crime by his class for a student to enter a recitation-room before the ringing of the bell, or to remain to ask a question of the instructor; and even one who was uniformly first in the class-room would have had his way to Coventry made easy. The professors, as well as the parietal officers, performed police duty as occasion seemed to demand; and in case of a general disturbance, which was not infrequent, the entire faculty were on the chase for offenders. Indeed, no small proportion of these breaches of the peace had for their sole object the drawing-out of this somewhat grotesque *posse comitatus*, whose manœuvres round a bonfire were wont to elicit not so much silent admiration, as shouts of laughter and applause, which they strove in vain to trace to their source.

The recitations were mere hearings of lessons, without comment or collateral instruction. They were generally heard in quarter-sections of a class, the entire class containing from fifty to sixty members. The custom was to call on every student in the section at every recitation. Each teacher was supposed to have some system according to which he arranged the order of his daily calls. Some openly adopted the direct or the inverse alphabetical order, or the two alternately. As for the key to the order adopted by the others respectively, there were generally conflicting theories, the maintenance of which brought into play a keenness of calculation and a skilful manipulation of data fully adequate to the solving of deeply involved algebraic equations. Of course the endeavor — not always unsuccessful — was to determine what part of a lesson it was necessary for each individual student to prepare.

The leading feature of the college at that time was the rich provision made for courses of lectures. It may be doubted whether so many lecturers of an exceptionally high order have ever, at any one time, been brought together in the service of an American college. We had courses on physics and astronomy by Professor Farrar, whom not a few regard as the most eloquent man they ever heard; on technology, by the late Dr. Bigelow; on anatomy, by Dr. John Collins Warren; on hygiene, by Dr. Jackson; on law, by Chief Justice Parker; on French and Spanish literature, by Professor Ticknor; on the canon of the New Testament, by the elder Dr. Ware. It is my belief, that, with the then existing materials and means of knowledge, neither of these courses admitted of any essential improvement, and several of the lecturers had extended fame as speakers and writers in the outside world. By far the largest part of our actual instruction was that of the lecture-room, where it was our custom to take copious notes, which were afterward written in full, for our permanent use and benefit.

As regards the amount of study and of actual attainment, it was, I think, much greater with the best scholars of each class, much less with those of a lower grade, than now. I doubt whether such students as used to constitute the fourth quarter of a class could now reach the sophomore year. A youth who was regular in his habits, and who made some sort of an answer, however wide of the mark, at half of his recitations, commonly obtained his degree, though his college life might have been interpolated by an annual three-months' suspension for negligence. But the really good scholar gave himself wholly to his work. He had no distractions, no outside society, no newspapers, no legal possibility of an evening in Boston, no probable inducement to spend an hour elsewhere than within college walls, and not even easy access to the college library. Consequently there remained for him nothing but hard study; and there were some in every class whose hours of study were not less than sixty a week.

The range of study was much less extensive than now. Natural history did not then even profess to be science, and received very little attention. Chemistry, under auspices which one does not like to recall, occupied and utterly wasted a small portion of the senior year. French and Spanish were voluntary studies, or rather recreations; for the recitation-room of the kind-hearted septuagenarian who had these languages in charge was frequented more for amusement than for any thing that was taught or learned. Italian and German were studied in good earnest by a very few volunteers. There was a

[1] Every parietal officer had freshmen living under him, who were subject to his order for college errands, and some of whom, like the regent's freshman, performed important services, and received an adequate compensation.

great deal of efficient work in the department of philosophy; and the writing of English could not have been cared for more faithfully, judiciously, and fruitfully, than by Professor Channing. But the chief labor and the crowning honor of successful scholarship were in mathematics and the classics. The mathematical course extended through the entire four years; embracing the differential calculus, the mathematical treatment of all departments of physical science then studied, and a thoroughly mathematical treatise on astronomy.[1] In Greek and Latin the aim was not so much to determine grammatical inflections and construction as to reach the actual meaning of the author in hand, and to render his thought into perspicuous and elegant English. This aim was attained, I think, to a high degree in Latin; and with the faithful and searching study of the Latin text there grew up inevitably the sort of instinctive knowledge of Latin grammar, which one conversant with the best English writers acquires of English grammar, without formal study. Such grammatical tact and skill were acquired by a respectable number of Latin scholars in every class; and the number was by no means small of those who then formed a life-long taste for Latin literature, and the capacity of reading it with all desirable ease and fluency. Greek was studied with much greater difficulty, and, when with similar, with much less satisfactory and valuable results. We had no accessible Greek-English lexicon. We were obliged to get at the meaning of Greek words through Latin definitions, which often, among several English meanings, left us in doubt which to regard as equivalent to the Greek. The best scholars were often discouraged in the pursuit of knowledge under hinderances so grave, and had resort to translations, or to an interlined copy of the text-book, bequeathed by the more persevering industry of some scholar of earlier date. Several of these interlined copies were always in use, each of them the centre of a group of students; while it was well known that the professor had a small library of like copies, which he had confiscated in the recitation-room.

These are a few of the many illustrations which I might give of the contrast between the Harvard of to-day and that of fifty years ago; and they may render some help in answering the question whether the former days were better than these; while they may not altogether satisfy the class of persons characterized by those eminently graphic verses: —

"Qui redit ad fastos, et virtutem æstimat annis,
Miraturque nihil nisi quod Libitina sacravit."

[1] Gummere's, afterward replaced by Farrar's purely descriptive treatise.

THE NEW SEVER HALL.

One of the University buildings most noticeable for originality and beauty of design is the new Sever Hall, which will be occupied at the beginning of the next academic year. It was built by means of a gift of a hundred thousand dollars made to the college by Mrs. Anne E. P. Sever for the erection of a dormitory or other building, for the use of undergraduates, to be called Sever Hall in memory of her husband. H. H. Richardson, of the class of 1859, a well-known architect, was employed to design this building. He was the architect of Trinity Church, Boston, and of the new rectory for that church now in process of erection. He also designed the plans for all above the second story of the new Capitol at Albany, N.Y., the erection of which he is supervising. The site selected for Sever Hall borders on Quincy Street; and the hall forms the east side of a new quadrangle, with Appleton Chapel on the north, the Library on the south, and University Hall on the west. The building at its base is 176 feet 4 inches long, 74 feet 4 inches wide, and in height to the top of the cornice is about 50 feet, above which the roof rises to a further height of about 30 feet. The structure is three stories high. The east and west sides are each relieved by two round bays or towers, extending to the roof. The entrances are on these sides, and are ornamented with carved and moulded brick. The west side of the hall, facing University Hall, contains a centre or highly ornamented "bay." On the east side, fronting towards Quincy Street, the entrance is square at the top, while that of the opposite side is arched. The south side of the building is quite plain in general appearance; a tier of triple windows extends up the centre, three to a floor. The north side differs from the south in having but one triple window instead of three. The roof is covered with red tiles, manufactured in Akron, Ohio. The basement of the building contains coal-bins, toilet-rooms, and heating-apparatus. A very thorough system of heating and ventilation is provided for the building.

On the first floor a broad hall extends from the east to the west side, bisected at right angles by a corridor running the entire length of the building. The vestibules at each entrance will be handsomely tiled. The main hall has a tiled floor throughout its whole length, while that of the long corridor is of maple. On this floor are six spacious recitation-rooms, suitably fitted up with platforms, blackboards, seats for students, umbrella-racks, etc. At the north end of the corridor is a large lecture-hall with semicircular rows of seats, which will accommodate three hundred or four hundred students. There are on this floor four retiring-rooms for the professors in charge of the recitation-rooms, each of which will be well supplied and admirably arranged. The second floor contains nine recitation-rooms, similar to those below, and four retiring-rooms. At the southern end of the corridor is an iron staircase running to the attic, for use in case of fire. The third floor is similar to the first in many respects. There are the rooms of the fine-arts department, consisting of a lecture-room with seating capacity for about three hundred, and two large art-galleries. The ceiling of the lecture-room is open timber-work. The entire northern section on this floor is in fact devoted to the art department, the balance to recitation-rooms. The attic consists of a large room which will be devoted to examinations. The hall is 70 feet long by 52 feet wide, the ceiling being plastered. The rooms will be finished in a very tasteful and neat manner. The bricks used for the exterior of Sever Hall are 12 by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, about 100,000 being used for this purpose. In the whole structure 1,300,000 bricks were used. Generally in brick buildings architectural effects are produced by the manner in which the bricks are laid, rather than by any variety of shape in the bricks themselves. In Sever Hall the ornamenting is done chiefly with moulded bricks of over sixty different forms. The effects produced by this and by the elaborate carvings in brick are quite unique.

"THE ANNEX;" OR, WOMEN AT CAMBRIDGE.

BY ARTHUR GILMAN, A.M.

The first intimation of the present movement for the private instruction of women by professors of Harvard University was made in a circular signed by the seven ladies who are the present managers of the Annex, dated Washington's Birthday of last year. The news was given to the world through the medium of an editorial article in the Boston *Advertiser;* and the substance of the article was sent by telegraph to the principal cities, in advance of publication, so that the announcement was simultaneous throughout the country.

The terms of the circular were somewhat vague, but they were taken as evidence that privileges which had before been the right of men only, were to be offered to women. The intention of the promoters of the scheme was, in fact, to provide for women, outside of the college, instruction of the same grade that men receive in it, united to tests of progress as rigid as those which are applied in the college. The professors had met the request to give instruction, in a spirit of the utmost cordiality; and no obstacles were put in the way of the trial of the experiment under the most favorable auspices. The managers have been met at every stage with the same tokens of interest and approval,

The next step was the publication of a circular, giving the terms of admission to the courses of instruction to be offered the first year. This was done in April. The terms were made as nearly as possible the same as are provided for admission to the undergraduate department of the college. The Harvard examinations for women being in successful operation, they were made the basis upon which fitness for admission was to be determined; though a special

examination was also provided, to be held in Cambridge at the time of the autumn examinations of the college. By the terms of this circular, arrangements were made for those who should desire to enter upon a four-years' course, as well as for such as might wish to take special courses.

A third circular, issued on the 1st of May, announced the courses offered and the names of the instructors. This list was more extensive than any that had been, up to a late date, presented to men by the American colleges. It comprised almost all of the departments of instruction of Harvard College, and offered to women the willing services of many of those instructors who give Harvard its fair fame.

Many women entered into correspondence with the managers, with the expectation of coming to Cambridge to study; and twenty-seven were found prepared to pass the examinations, and enter upon the classes formed. These have pursued their studies to the satisfaction of their instructors, and, it is hoped, to their own advantage. They have come from widely separated portions of the country, from Smith and Vassar Colleges, and from many different preparatory schools. Already there are indications that another year there will be considerable additions to the number of those taking the four-years' course, and the experiment may be considered to be progressing favorably.

It was evident, at the outset, that it was necessary to provide money to meet any deficit which might arise in conducting the experiment; for, in the endeavor to offer the proposed advantages to as great a number as possible, the terms had been placed at figures so low as to make a loss of money inevitable. Without making a public appeal, the managers were able to raise some seventeen thousand dollars with which to conduct the movement for four years. It was thought best not to make a general appeal for funds until the experiment had reached a more advanced stage, and the public had seen its practical workings. If the number of students increases materially, as there is every indication that it will do, the movement will soon reach such proportions that large sums will be required for its operation to the greatest advantage. Intimations have come to the managers, that generous provision will be made for this contingency, by friends of the higher culture; and no solicitude is felt in this particular.

Economy of resources makes it in many ways desirable that great institutions for women should be placed so near to those already established for men, that the boards of instruction shall be co-operative and complementary. This thought has been prominent in the minds of the managers of the Annex from the beginning; and there seems to be no reason why large numbers of women shall not come to Cambridge, and participate in the privileges that are so richly provided here.

THE HARVARD NATURAL-HISTORY SOCIETY.

BY PROFESSOR N. S. SHALER.

For over forty years this society has been an inconspicuous though useful element in the scientific life of Harvard University. For the first twenty years of its history the records show that it did a valuable work: a considerable collection was brought together in its cabinets, and many interesting papers communicated to its meetings. Then came a period in which the scientific interests of the students were diverted into other channels. The University began to have strong and varied science-teaching; but the instructors seemed to have no interest in the society, and from their neglect it gradually became a club of undergraduates who developed its social rather than its scientific interests. In 1868 the organization of the society was changed, so that the instructors of science of the University were so far put in charge of its government that they were enabled to work with the undergraduate members in the direction of the society. The president of the society must be taken from the list of science-teachers, and the other officers are in part instructors and in part undergraduate students. With this plan of organization the society entered on a new and vigorous life. Ten years of experience have served to show that the arrangement is happy in its results. It is safe to say that the society is now doing a great deal to add to the success of the science-teaching of the University, both within and without its walls. Among its many efforts at usefulness are some of public interest. The society has for several years maintained a course of public lectures on various scientific subjects, which are given in the Sanders Theatre. The attendance of students and townspeople at these lectures has averaged over nine hundred. The society has also instituted, and maintained for some years, a system of prizes for work in observational science done by students in high schools and academies in this country. Experience has proved that this prize system is capable of doing good service by fostering an intelligent interest in nature on the part of school-boys. The correspondence connected with this work has shown that a great deal of help could be given to the teachers of our public schools, by means of an occasional publication which would give directions and hints in science-teaching prepared by the instructors of this University. The co-operation of a sufficient number of instructors has been promised, and the society would gladly undertake this important task if it had the means to do so.

The society having thus proved its usefulness, and shown by its age that it fills a need in the University life, now ventures to ask of its friends their aid towards the establishment of a small endowment fund, the income of which may serve to maintain its lectures and prizes, and to disseminate a knowledge of the proper methods of teaching natural history in the public schools. If an income of three hundred dollars per annum could be secured in this way, it would insure the future of the society, and the success of its present aims.

SOME OF THE USES OF AGRICULTURAL STUDY.

BY PROFESSOR F. H. STORER.

The farming community is strangely slow in comprehending the advantages possessed by a young man who has graduated from a good agricultural school, such as is maintained by Harvard University in the Bussey Institution at Jamaica Plain. This school provides systematic instruction in agriculture, horticulture, and the anatomy and diseases of domestic animals, and offers a thoroughly practical scientific training in respect to these branches of knowledge. The aim of the teachers is to make their instruction as good of its kind as the best given in any department of the University. The prime purpose of their teachings is, of course, to enforce upon the student a knowledge of the principles upon which all agricultural and horticultural operations and processes depend, and to accustom him to keep in view these principles as his beacon-lights. Thus the student is not only taught to bud and graft with his own hands, in the best ways known, the stems and leaves and roots of a great variety of plants, but he learns thoroughly the laws of vegetable growth which make these operations possible, and which have to be obeyed in order that the operations may be carried out with the certainty of success. He is instructed how to manage greenhouses, hotbeds, and cold-frames; he learns a great number of technical processes for propagating plants by means of seeds, cuttings, and layers, and for obtaining new varieties of fruits, flowers, and vegetables by methods of selection, cross-fertilization, and hybridization; and in each instance he learns the reasons why these things are done as they are. In the same sense, the student learns why he may prune trees and cut timber in one month, and not in another.

It is one good thing to know how to prepare soils for agricultural and horticultural purposes, in the purely technical, rule-of-thumb ways which have been handed down by tradition; and it is another, very different, and for many reasons a much better thing, to know the why and wherefore of these methods, and of their several steps. At the Bussey Institution, both the practice and the theory are taught. Full consideration is given to the questions how best to preserve and apply manure, and how to prepare composts; and the significance of composts, in general and in particular, is insisted upon. A large amount of precise and definite knowledge has been accumulated of late years upon these subjects, which our farmers can ill afford to neglect. The subject of commercial fertilizers is also studied, — a subject which even the most bigoted of practical men feels that he would be glad to know about. The times and seasons proper for

harvesting forage crops, and the economical feeding of animals, are other practical questions which depend, for their answers, upon scientific knowledge, such as can be acquired only by earnest, faithful, and time-consuming study. It would be well for the farmers to recognize the facts that matters such as these are not included in the traditions of the fathers, and that they can neither be taught nor learned with any thoroughness by means of newspapers.

The practical dissection of domestic animals, the systematic study of their anatomy and physiology, and the nature, causes, and treatment of their diseases, are other subjects for which the Bussey Institution makes ample provision. In respect to weeds and insects, the history of their development, as well as the means of checking their ravages, is made plain.

There is no walk of life where the power to conduct an experiment aright, or the knowledge how to interpret the results of experiments, no matter whether they are one's own or another man's, is more important than to the farmer or gardener; but it is extremely rare that the man whose training has been merely practical, as that word is too often used, displays the least ability in this direction. It is just this kind of knowledge and power which it is the duty of the scientific agricultural school to give. In spite of the enormous diffusion of books and newspapers of all sorts in this country, we suffer greatly in that the results of foreign practice are slow to reach us. There is as good as no connection between our minds and the results of much of the experience arrived at abroad many years ago, when some of the conditions of the foreign life were similar to those we have now reached. And this remark is more true of farming, perhaps, than of any other pursuit. One function of the Agricultural School of the University is to show its students how to bridge this gulf. That is to say, it teaches them how to make intelligent use of the great store of written knowledge which has been accumulated in past years, and seeks to familiarize them with the scientific literature which relates to agriculture, horticulture, and the technology of animals. As matters actually stand, it is painful to see our farmers continually feeling their way, with toil and trouble, in this or that direction, in domains new to them, but which have, in reality, been mapped and charted long ago by Europeans, and for which sailing-directions have been laid down in language so precise and authoritative that no intelligent man could doubt the propriety of following them. In this point of view, as in many others, the existence of a considerable body of agricultural graduates would have great national importance, by elevating the character of the journals which the American farmer reads. Some of these papers, it is true, are even now conducted with exceptional ability; and, keeping in view their necessary adaptation to their readers' wants, two or three of them will unquestionably take rank with the best of American periodicals. They do but need a somewhat larger following of educated men, in order to rise to a higher plane, where they would exert a much more important influence. To take but a single example, — the branch of what may be called comparative farming, — can any one doubt that a great influence for good would be exerted if there were no more than a few hundred farmers in the country thoroughly informed as to the methods of agriculture practised all over the world, in climates similar to those in which their lots have been cast? As it is, the improved practices of localities only a few hundreds of miles distant are slowly and painfully creeping in upon us, here in Massachusetts, to displace the older methods.

It is idle to say that these things can be learned quickly or easily; for many of them are difficult. They must be sedulously taught by thoroughly competent men, and the successful student must needs be capable and sagacious. The common notion that any dullard may become a good farmer is true only of the lower walks of the calling; that is to say, of the daily practice of familiar traditions. The agricultural schools need as pupils the very best, ablest, and most ambitious young men whom the farming communities can supply. To the natural energy, intelligence, shrewdness, and business capacity which such men as these would bring, the schools would superadd a scientific culture, which would enable them to reach the highest level of farming possible to their day and generation.

THE EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

BY REV. GEORGE ZABRISKIE GRAY, D.D.

In 1836 some clergymen and laymen of the Episcopal Church in Boston and vicinity considered the establishment in Cambridge of a theological seminary; not only that there might be an institution for the training of clergymen nearer than New-York City, but also that the advantages of such a literary centre might be availed of for the purpose. But the undertaking was dropped, for various reasons, and the only results at the time were the preparation of a plan for a seminary, and a small legacy given by a lady towards the scheme. In 1867 the late Benjamin T. Reed of Boston revived the idea, and gave a hundred thousand dollars to five trustees whom he appointed, and by whom a charter was secured, under the title of "The Episcopal Theological School." They soon engaged four professors, and hired two dwelling-houses on Mount-Auburn Street, and the school at once began operations in a modest way, with a few students. Great expectations were not indulged in, for it was only anticipated that a small number would resort to the institution, as several other seminaries had been founded in the Episcopal Church, — among others, an excellent one in Middletown, Conn., — since the original project in 1836.

THE CAMBRIDGE EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

But generous friends soon began to take an interest in the undertaking, and liberal gifts flowed in. Not only were considerable sums of money contributed towards rendering the income adequate to the expenses, but, in succession, there were built St. John's Memorial Chapel by the late Robert Means Mason, Lawrence Hall by Amos A. Lawrence, Reed Hall by the founder, and recently there has been added Burnham Hall, the refectory, by John A. Burnham. In this way the trustees, without any expenditure of their funds, found themselves in possession of the collection of buildings represented on the accompanying plan, forming a group which has a peculiar beauty, and the rare advantage of uniformity in style, having been completed according to the original designs of the architects, Ware & Van Brunt

of Boston. The appointments of the buildings are unusually complete and tasteful. The lecture-rooms are commodious and cheerful. In Lawrence Hall each student has a bed-room and sitting-room, which afford a comfortable home during his sojourn in the school.

In 1874 the founder, Mr. Reed, died; and it was discovered that his interest in the school, and his gratification at the success of his project, had induced him to leave the reversion of his large estate to the trustees. This at once placed the future of the school upon an assured basis, and will in due time render it financially one of the strongest seminaries in the land. With this growth in material prosperity, the number of students has increased, until now there are twenty-two men on the roll. This is more than the dormitory can accommodate, which has been outgrown sooner than was expected, but which will soon be enlarged so as to contain rooms for forty. There have been forty-two graduates, all of whom are in active work, except one who is out of health. This record is indicative of the character of the students, and of their preparation for their calling. The school has on its staff at present five professors; but the full scheme will require six, for the chairs of Hebrew and Old-Testament study; Greek and New-Testament study; Church history; systematic theology; liturgies, evidences, etc.; homiletics and pastoral care.

For admission, there are required evidences of proper religious character and of fitness for the ministry, and, if the applicant is not a bachelor of arts, an examination in mental and moral science, history, rhetoric, Greek, and Latin. This examination is regulated by such a standard as will insure that the student can follow the course of study, which is advanced and thorough. The curriculum embraces three years; and, at the close, the degree of bachelor in divinity will be hereafter granted to those who sustain a prescribed examination, and write assigned theses. All others who have satisfactorily passed through the course receive a certificate to that effect, and are enrolled among the alumni. About one-half of the students have been graduates of Harvard, with which the relations have ever been most pleasant; that great university having always extended friendly courtesies to this sister institution of learning, which, though entirely separate from it, yet derives undeniable advantages from its proximity.

Besides the board of trustees, in whom the property is vested, there is a board of visitors, composed of three clergymen and three laymen, with the bishop of the diocese as *ex-officio* president, who exercise supervision over the working of the School, and secure conformity to its aims.

The relation of St. John's Memorial Chapel has already been referred to in THE HARVARD REGISTER, as having been erected primarily for Harvard students, as a free place of worship for them. Other attendants upon the services are entitled to accommodation in so far as members of the University do not require the seats.

It is hoped that in coming years the school may, by both the numbers and the efficiency of the men whom it sends into the ministry, justify the expectations of the friends who have so generously contributed to its establishment.

USE OF THE LIBRARY BY PERSONS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE UNIVERSITY.

THE Library Council, with the approval of the Corporation, have established the following rules for the use of the Library by persons not members of the University: —

I. That all persons be allowed the use of the Library within the building, at the discretion of the Librarian.

II. That graduates of the University have the full use of the Library on payment of five dollars annually, and other persons on the same terms, who shall have presented to the Librarian a written statement, indorsed by some officer of the University, of their reasons for wishing this privilege, and thereupon have received the approbation of the Council.

III. That any person who is known to be pursuing systematic investigations in any department of knowledge may be allowed the full use of the Library for a period not exceeding three months, without fee, and at the discretion of the Librarian; and any person by express vote of the Corporation.

IV. That officers of the University be considered entitled to the first use of books, and that preference be accorded them by the Librarian, who shall also, at their request, recall any books that may have been loaned to other persons using the Library.

V. That these rules go into effect forthwith, except in the case of persons who at present enjoy the gratuitous use of the Library, and that notice be given that such use will terminate with August, 1879.

*** Blanks for making application for use of the Library may be had at the delivery desk in the Library. Such application should be addressed to the Librarian, and a reply will be returned.

HOW A DISTINGUISHED ENGLISHMAN SEES US.[1]

FROM THE LONDON *NATURE*.

To the common remark, that nowhere in the United States does an Englishman feel himself so much at home as in Boston, a student of science may add that nowhere else does he meet with so much to remind him of the intellectual activity and enthusiasm for science that mark the great centres of life in the old country. Boston can boast of one or two of the oldest and most active scientific societies in America, which for generations have gathered together and sustained an able succession of workers. In the neighboring venerable Harvard it enjoys a perennial fountain, whence it may draw forever fresh stores of inspiration and encouragement. This influence of the University is everywhere apparent. Among those who take a lead in promoting science by discovery and exposition among the Boston citizens, Harvard men occupy always a foremost place. A stranger, however, with leisure and opportunity to note some of the more salient features in the scientific life of Massachusetts, soon comes to realize the pervading influence of one man. He sees it in the ordinary cultivated society of Boston, he meets with it at every turn in Harvard, he finds it uniting as a common bond of sympathy the younger scientific men of the State. The name of Louis Agassiz has become a household word in the community, and, among the scientific workers, sounds as a rallying-cry to unite them for common sympathy and support. Great as were Agassiz's solid contributions to the literature of science, they form a monument to his genius not perhaps more honorable or enduring than the impetus which his example and ceaseless enthusiasm gave to the progress of science in his adopted country. To have written the immortal "Recherches sur les Poissons fossiles," and to have founded so vigorous a school of science at Harvard, combine to give him a high place in the temple of fame.

It is delightful to hear, in general conversation in Boston, spontaneous recognitions of Agassiz's eminent services. Many stories are current of his indomitable courage in carrying out schemes for the advancement of his favorite studies, of his consummate address, which enabled him to win over into active assistance men who were disposed to be indifferent if not hostile. One interesting anecdote is told of a dinner-party at which he was present, when Mr. Ticknor gave an account of an early meeting of the British Association. At the Geological Section there had been a paper on fossil fishes; and, said Mr. Ticknor, one speaker, who evidently knew the subject profoundly, proceeded to show the audience the characters of the types of ancient fishes, and remarked that he had no doubt a specimen would yet be discovered exhibiting a certain structure, which he illustrated by a drawing on the board. Murchison, who was in the chair, thereupon pulled out from a drawer a specimen which had just come up from Scotland, and had not yet been exhibited. It completely bore out the prognostication. Agassiz had been listening to the tale with undisguised interest; and when Mr. Ticknor turned round, and, pointing to him, said, "There is the man," he started up flushed with excitement, and exclaimed, "It was the proudest moment of my life."

[1] The accompanying tribute to Harvard is by Archibald Geikie, LL.D., F.R.S., Murchison Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Edinburgh, and Director of the Geological Survey of Scotland.

Such anecdotes affectionately preserved show how he lives in the memory of the community he strove so earnestly to benefit. The little misunderstandings which are always sure to arise in the pathway of a man absorbed in one great aim are now forgiven and forgotten. Men remember that it was not for himself, but for the cause of science, that he solicited and strove.

Among the younger men of science, the influence of the teaching and example of Agassiz has been profound. It is not that they have adopted his views, or even that they have chosen his branch of science. On the contrary, many of them have espoused evolutionary doctrines against which he protested, and have taken to sciences remote in subject from his. But he infused into them a genuine love and enthusiasm for scientific progress. By this common sentiment they are united in a bond of sympathy which cannot but be very helpful to their own studies and to the advancement of science. One of the most interesting tokens of this community of feeling is the establishment of a club or society which has no name, no office-bearers, and no laws, but which has for its object the re-union of its members for social intercourse at stated intervals. It began its existence in a meeting of two or three of Agassiz's students, and now it has drawn into its circle most of the scientific zeal and ability of the younger men of the district. Nor is it wholly confined to the younger generation. At one of the simple but most excellent and jocund dinners of the club, the writer of this notice found the genial and universally beloved veteran in botany, Dr. Asa Gray, as well as that long-tried explorer of the deep sea, Count Pourtales.

Nor among the benefits bequeathed to Harvard by Agassiz can we forbear an allusion to his son. With enthusiasm not inferior to that of his father, and with an ample fortune for the furtherance of his views, the present distinguished keeper of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy is gathering together at Harvard the most extensive and valuable collection of recent invertebrate zoölogy in the world. So far as exhibition space will admit, a large and varied series of specimens is displayed. Some departments are marvellously rich. The dredgings by Professor A. Agassiz and Count Pourtales have supplied a large suite of living corals, some of them undistinguishable from tertiary Mediterranean species. In one of the rooms is an altogether unique collection of crinoids from the carboniferous limestone of Burlington. A European accustomed to the usually fragmentary condition of palæozoic echinodermata can hardly at first believe that these exquisite specimens of many species and genera, with every plate and joint in position, come from so ancient a formation. As at Yale, cellars are crowded with treasures awaiting examination and display. The workrooms attached to the Museum are likewise full of material in all stages of investigation, and bearing witness to the amount and value of the original research carried on here by Professor Agassiz, Count Pourtales, and their assistants. The only regret a visitor can justly express is that the plan of the building has not secured a larger amount of internal light. The windows at the sides form the only entrance for light, and they are not large or numerous enough for the size of the rooms. Would it not be possible, in the contemplated additions to the Museum, so to modify the plan as to secure, at least for the exhibition galleries and floors, some amount of light from the roof?

Within the walls of the Museum, Professor J. D. Whitney has accommodation for geological work. He is engaged in the completion of the memoirs of his great Californian survey. He has recently issued the first part of an exhaustive monograph of the auriferous gravels of California, which is published in the "Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy." One of the most generally interesting and important features in this essay is the cautious and masterly way in which the author states the evidence for the existence of human remains in the gravels beneath sheets of basalt, and at a depth of one hundred and thirty feet from the surface. It is impossible to resist the cogency with which he marshals the facts, and maintains the genuineness and high antiquity of the Calaveras skull. The second portion of the memoir, devoted to a discussion of the origin of the auriferous gravels, and of the glacial phenomena of the Pacific coast and of North America generally, is awaited with much interest. Professor Whitney, in the course of his prolonged researches in the West, made a large and important collection of rocks. These are now being carefully investigated by his associate, Dr. M. E. Wadsworth — a young petrographer, who, in recently taking the degree of doctor of philosophy at Harvard, presented, as his thesis, a remarkable essay on rock-classification, largely based on these collections. The professor, with the devotion to geology which has characterized his long and distinguished career, carries on this work at his own expense. The results will be published in full in the "Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy."

There is much more than the name of Cambridge to remind one of its namesake at home. Its quiet air of studious retirement, its quaint buildings and tree-shaded walks, have much of the mother-country about them. One or two features of the place, however, are characteristically American. Thus in the great library at Gore Hall, most of the work of receiving and distributing books is done by young women, and done, too, with a noiseless decorum and celerity worthy of all praise. A magnificent Memorial Hall to those graduates of Harvard who fell in the late civil war bears witness in its crowded lists of names that culture and courage may go hand in hand. The simple eloquence of these lists, where every class and division of the faculties is represented, brings home to the mind in a startling way the terrible realities of a war. May the occasion never arise for another range of tablets either there or here!

PRESIDENT ELIOT ON THE SUBJECT OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

AN ADDRESS[1] TO THE OVERSEERS.

I CAN conceive that money prizes for good scholarship, to be awarded upon competitive examinations, might serve a useful purpose. We should have some difficulty in undertaking such a trust at present, because the faculty are very averse to spending their time and strength in conducting competitive examinations of any sort. They lately passed a unanimous vote to the effect that they were unwilling to undertake the conduct of such examinations as would be necessary if large money prizes were at stake. Nevertheless, if some person should offer a fund, or make a bequest, for the purpose of providing annual prizes of considerable value to reward the winners at competitive examinations in specified subjects, or the men who should make the best appearance at examinations, or sets of examinations, already established, I suppose that the corporation would accept the trust, and find means of executing it; although there are twenty other objects for which the corporation would prefer to receive money, as I think the overseers will see in the annual report which I have just had the honor of laying before them.

My objection to that passage of the committee's report in which they deal with scholarships is not so much that they recommend the institution of money prizes for scholarship, as that in supporting this recommendation they put a slur upon the existing benefactions called "scholarships." They imply that these scholarships are now awarded at somebody's discretion. I earnestly protest against this unwarranted implication. Our scholarships are distributed among the candidates, eligible on the score both of need and desert, strictly according to merit proved by examinations covering a year's work; the annual competition for them is keen; the applications are every year much more numerous than the scholarships to be filled; and many persons refrain from applying, because they know, or are told, that they have no chance. Students who have no need of pecuniary help are, to be sure, excluded from this competition; but the competition among those who need such aid is severe enough to make the holding of a scholarship highly honorable. As a rule, to hold a scholarship means to stand in the first sixth of a class (rich and poor all counted), and to have attained not far from eighty per cent of the maximum mark for a year's work. The committee's use of the English term "open schol-

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[1] In the meeting of the Board of Overseers, Jan. 14, 1880, it was *Voted*, "That the president of the University be requested to furnish for publication, in connection with the report of the Committee to Visit the College, the substance of his remarks made that morning on the subject of scholarships."

In accordance with the above vote, the president of the University has written out the substance of his remarks as above.

arships," to denote money prizes for scholarship, seems to me ill-chosen; because it implies that the existing scholarships are "close" or "patronage" scholarships, such as the English universities sought deliverance from by the institution of free competitive examinations. But we have never suffered from the English evil, and so do not need the English remedy. The existing scholarships are awarded not upon recommendations, not by patrons, not at anybody's discretion, but for ability and merit publicly proved.

The committee remark that "there is nothing honorable in poverty, any more than there is in wealth." In the connection in which these words stand, I cannot but think that they convey a very unfortunate and unjust intimation. It may not be more honorable to be poor than to be rich; but to make a successful fight against the evil consequences of poverty is surely more honorable than to pass easily along a road from which all obstacles have been removed, or to succumb to the enervating influences of wealth. The struggle which the holders of our scholarships are making against the effects of the poverty (relative or absolute) of their parents is in the highest degree honorable to them, in my judgment; and I am very sorry to see a committee appointed by this board making that struggle harder by giving countenance to the idea that a scholarship is not an honor earned, but an alms bestowed. Compare the frame of mind and the conduct of our scholarship-men with those of that other class of students who the committee think would be benefited by the establishment of money prizes for scholarship, — namely, the young men "who, without being positively disinclined to study, seem to need an additional stimulus, such as they do not find in the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake." This latter class consists confessedly of youth who will not work for the love of acquisition, or for the sake of college distinctions such as the faculty abundantly provide, or from a sense of duty, or from the promptings of a rational ambition. All these motives failing, the committee think it desirable that they should be provided with "the more tangible motive of a pecuniary prize," that is, with a prize of pocket-money, since their parents supply all their actual needs. The holders of scholarships, on the contrary, are young men who are striving with all their might against adverse circumstances to obtain a thorough education: they are ready to work incessantly, to practise every form of self-denial, to endure hardships, and to mortgage the precious years of early manhood, if only they can get what seems to them the best of possessions, — a liberal education. Of these two frames of mind, can any one doubt which is the more honorable and the more promising? No one can doubt which of these two classes of young men the pious founders of scholarships at Harvard College meant to help.

The committee recommend that pecuniary assistance and academic honor should be kept distinct. Now, it is the fact that a scholarship is an academic honor as well as a money-gift, which makes it easy for an ambitious and sensitive young man to accept the money. By separating the honor from the aid, we should make it harder for the best class of poor young men to take scholarships. I trust that this board will do nothing to increase the difficulties under which these men labor. I cannot imagine how our one hundred and twelve scholarships already established could be administered on this principle of separating pecuniary aid from college distinctions; for it has always seemed to me that high standing as a scholar should be insisted upon as the essential condition of receiving pecuniary aid.

The committee evidently regard the existing scholarships as not college honors at all, in a proper sense, because they are not accessible to all students; and, looking upon them as gratuities or alms for which poverty is the chief recommendation, they come to the conclusion that the names of the recipients should not be published, because poverty is not a fact to be proclaimed, and some of the recipients may be sensitive about such a proclamation of their acceptance of pecuniary assistance. Upon this point there is said to be little, if any, difference of opinion in the committee. I utterly dissent from this view. In the first place, I regard the winning of one of our scholarships as a thing which any young man may be proud of, and which the college should loudly proclaim to the winner's credit; secondly, it seems to me that a person who would accept secret aid towards his education from a public endowment, but is unwilling to make such acknowledgment of his indebtedness as is involved in the publication of his name among the holders of scholarships, is not manly enough to be worth helping; and, thirdly, the feeling that a young man's poverty is something to be ashamed of and covered up is, to my mind, an unwholesome sentiment, which ought rather to be rebuked than encouraged.

But I have another reason, of quite a different sort, for my conviction that the publication of the names of the holders of scholarships is expedient, and indeed essential to the right administration of these multiplying trusts. The president and the dean of the college are the two persons who have the chief responsibility in the assignment of the college scholarships. They distribute at present about twenty-five thousand dollars a year, and this amount is rapidly increasing. I have taken part in this work for ten years; Professor Gurney having been dean during the larger part of this period, and Professor Dunbar during the rest. The work has been done carefully and conscientiously; but I desire to say that the publicity of the award is a great security against injudicious, careless, or fraudulent administration. The publication of the names gives opportunity for public criticism; and the knowledge that this criticism is imminent has the best effect, both upon the applicants and upon those who make the award. The secrecy which the committee seem to advocate with regard to the names of the recipients of scholarships could hardly be effectively maintained without running serious risk of creating opportunity for maladministration.

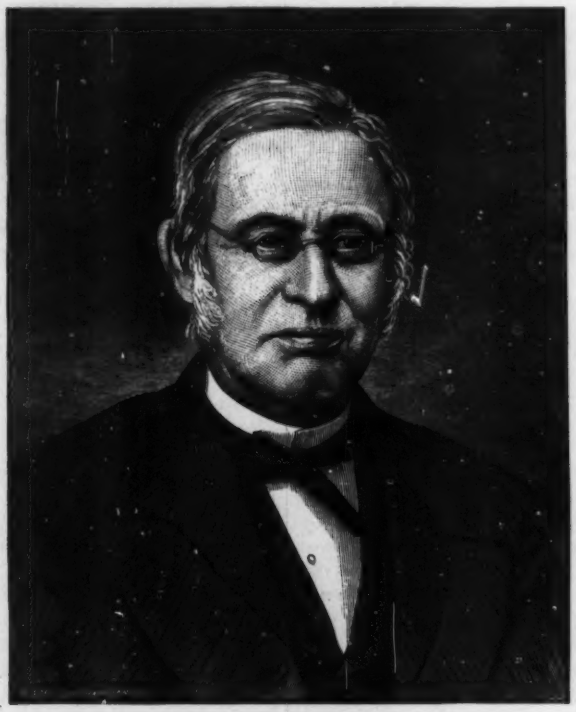
The chairman of the committee, in the course of his remarks in support of their recommendations about scholarships, expressed an apprehension that the college was bringing up on scholarships men who might get on very well while especially cherished in the seclusion of college life, but who would inevitably succumb in the open competition of the actual world. It seems to me that some notion of this sort must have infected the committee. They must have entertained the opinion that the college was coddling a set of men who could succeed perhaps in a restricted, but not in an open, competition; who have been got out of their natural sphere by an artificial process; and who, being destined to fail in the callings into which they have been unnaturally forced, would have been happier and more useful in employments for which no elaborate and costly education is necessary.

What can be the grounds of such an opinion or apprehension as this, I am wholly at a loss to imagine. The holders of scholarships must possess, as a rule, the power of strenuous and sustained mental labor, else they could not attain the high rank which they hold in their classes: they have the strongest of inducements to industry, — the necessity of earning a livelihood; and they have, as a class, much more experience and observation of life than young men who have never been thrown upon their own resources. These are the ordinary elements of success in professional pursuits. But we are not obliged to rest our convictions in this matter upon *a priori* reasoning: we can appeal to the facts of the past twenty-seven years. An examination of the list of recipients of scholarships at Harvard since 1852 will convince any candid person who has a general knowledge of their after-lives, that, with rare and doubtful exceptions, they have been men who were the better for a college education, who made a good use of it, and who have succeeded in the careers to which their education gave them access. A year ago I went carefully through the entire list, and from nearly all the recipients between 1852 and 1872 I received letters in answer to inquiries which I addressed to them. I began the investigation with some doubts as to the wholesomeness of charity in education, — doubts originally conceived not in connection with what we call scholarships, but with beneficiary aid given without regard to scholarship; but all doubts as to the beneficence and public utility of our scholarships vanished as I proceeded with the inquiry. The men themselves testify that they are deeply grateful for the help which they received, and the college and the community have every reason to be content with their subsequent careers. The holders of scholarships are, on the average, quite as successful in after-life, to say the least, as their competitors for college standing, — the good scholars whose parents paid for their education. For them public endowments took to a certain extent the place of parents. They should feel, and they do feel, a special obligation to render an equivalent in service to the public.

The committee seem to perceive that it would not be satisfactory to see a young man who had no need of pecuniary aid, take a scholarship away from one who could not get an education without such help; and to meet this difficulty they suggest that the poor men would carry off all the scholarships in an open competition. But it is obvious that this could not be the result of a genuine and hearty competition; for the poor men have no monopoly of talent or of ambition, and the well-to-do men would have the great advantage of being able to procure the best private teaching in preparation for the competitive examinations. A pretended competition, leading to this result, would, in my judgment, have a deplorable effect upon the well-to-do students.

THE REV. ANDREW PRESTON PEABODY, D.D.

THERE are not many names which have been so long and so favorably identified with Harvard College as that of Andrew Preston Peabody. It lacks but little of threescore years since his name was enrolled as a student of the college; and for about one-half that time it has appeared in the catalogue either as a student or an officer, — for the last twenty years as one of the chief officers of the University.



THE REV. ANDREW P. PEABODY, D.D.,
PREACHER TO THE UNIVERSITY, AND PLUMMER PROFESSOR OF CHRISTIAN MORALS.

Dr. Peabody was born in Beverly, March 19, 1811, and at the age of twelve years passed the examinations for admission to Harvard. During the next year he mastered, under private instruction, the work done in the freshman and sophomore years, and at the age of thirteen entered the junior class, with which he graduated in 1826. While in college he had as chum his cousin Robert Rantoul, jun., who was afterward distinguished as one of the ablest members of the Democratic party in Congress. A college-mate says that Dr. Peabody, when in college, had the appearance of a mere child, and that his relatives and friends were careful not to have his studies press too hard upon him. Probably to this latter fact, and also to his insatiable desire for good reading, is due his gradually and constantly ripening development, which continues up to this day.

Shortly after graduation he went to Meadville, Penn., as the private tutor of the Huidekoper family, a position which was later held by several other graduates, among whom were the Rev. Dr. Ephraim Peabody (1830), George Nichols (1828), the Rev. Alanson Brigham (1826), and John S. Dwight (1832). In 1829 he entered the Harvard Divinity School, where he spent three years, during which time he was a proctor in the College and an instructor in Hebrew. In 1832 he was tutor in mathematics in the College. In 1833 he was ordained pastor of the South Parish Church, Portsmouth, N.H.; a pastorate which he held for twenty-seven consecutive years, and up to the time of his appointment, in 1860, as Preacher to the University and Plummer Professor of Christian Morals, a position which he has filled ever since. As pastor of the South Parish Church he succeeded the Rev. Dr. Nathan Parker (class of 1803), who was known as one of the ablest men of his calling, and was much respected throughout New England.

In Dr. Peabody's long service of the University, his course has been that of a great benefactor of the students, both by reason of his faithful and long-continued instruction, and of his many benevolent and charitable acts. Any student who is in trouble knows, that, if it is within the power of Dr. Peabody to give the needed aid, he is sure of obtaining it. Hardly a day passes on which he does not in some way befriend a student. In the performance of his college work he is extremely punctual. Rarely does he fail to conduct the chapel services, which are held every morning at 7.45, or to appear at the recitations under his charge.

But not only with college and benevolent work is Dr. Peabody occupied. His pastoral duties for nearly half a century have been performed with the utmost fidelity. His position in the University makes him pastor of the congregation which holds regular services in Appleton Chapel; and it is not an infrequent thing to hear of him delivering sermons and making religious addresses elsewhere than in Appleton Chapel.

His literary work has been so considerable that it is impracticable to give here even the titles of his printed essays, reviews, addresses, and discussions. For several years he was a leading writer for the *American Monthly* and the *New-England Magazine*, and a frequent contributor to daily and other publications. He was a large contributor to the *Christian Examiner*, and for nearly a quarter of a century connected with the *North-American Review*, which he edited from 1853 to 1861. His name is attached in various ways to scores of books, in the compilation of which he rendered aid to the authors. He has published upwards of a hundred sermons, tracts, etc. His bound volumes are, "Lectures on Christian Doctrine," 1844; "Christian Consolations," 1847; "Conversation, its Faults and its Graces," 1856; "Christianity the Religion of Nature," 1864; "Sermons for Children," 1865; "Reminiscences of European Travel," 1868; "Manual of Moral Philosophy," 1873; "Christianity and Science," 1874; "Christian Belief and Life," 1875. He is also the compiler of a Sunday-school hymn-book, author of several memoirs, and editor of the writings of the Rev. Jason Whitman, James Kennard, jun., J. W. Foster, Dr. Charles A. Cheever, and Gov. William Plumer.

As a speaker he is brief, clear, forcible, and interesting. A well-known member of his congregation says, that, after hearing Dr. Peabody, he goes home with the feeling that he has heard the best sermon delivered on that day in this vicinity. His many public addresses have received decided approbation. Many biographical sketches of Dr. Peabody have appeared, and from two the following extracts are taken: —

"He handles a ready and vigorous pen, is clear and animated in style, and well skilled in the arts of a reviewer." — *Duyckinck's Cyclopædia of Amer. Lit.*, 1856.

"As a critical Biblical scholar, an acute reasoner, and a clear and elegant writer, he stands in the front rank of the clergymen of letters of New England." — *Men of the Time*, New York, 1852.

He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Oriental Society, the American Antiquarian Society, etc. He received the degree of D.D. at Harvard in 1852, and LL.D. at Rochester in 1863. For thirty-seven consecutive years he has been one of the trustees of the Phillips Exeter Academy, and has been president of that Board for thirteen years, and since 1872 he has been one of the Cambridge School Committee. He is trustee of the Massachusetts Bible Society, the Perkins Institution for the Blind, and other institutions. He was acting President of the University during 1862, and again during the academic year 1868–69.

THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

ADJOURNED MEETING, JAN. 28, 1880.

E. R. HOAR presided; Alexander McKenzie, Secretary. The Board concurred with the President and Fellows in electing Reginald Heber Fitz, M.D., as Shattuck Professor of Pathological Anatomy. It was voted, that the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, not having been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth at the time of the last annual election of Overseers of Harvard College, but being then and now an inhabitant of the State of New York, was and is ineligible as a member of this Board. The vote stood 13 in the affirmative, and 8 in the negative.

Voted, That the Committee on Elections be requested to consider and report, whether, in view of the vote of the Overseers declaring Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D.D., ineligible as an overseer, there is any vacancy in the Board, or whether the person having the next highest number of votes to those already decided to be chosen for six years is an elected member of the Board.

COLOR-BLINDNESS IN COLLEGES.

BY B. JOY JEFFRIES, M.D.

HAD my tests for color-blindness, at Cambridge, the Institute of Technology, Amherst, Brown, and Yale, been compulsory, I could, in the time I spent at each, have examined *all* of the students at the several institutions. As it was, I tested, at the five places, 1,358 instructors and students; finding 54 color-blind, or four per cent. As this is very near the average of the best European observers, and as it corresponds with the percentage I have found among the thousands of Boston schoolboys I have tested, it proves that if any students staid away, as I know to be the fact, from chagrin at possible discovery of their defect, others who thought themselves defective came to ascertain this for a certainty. To contrast this with females, I would say, I have tested more than thirteen thousand, and found but ten color-blind. I hasten, however, to remark, that at present I can only consider this a *sexual difference*, and not due to their greater familiarity with colors and colored objects. A color-blind person, so born, remains defective through life. No teaching, or exercise with colors, can alter his color-sense. Within the range that each male possesses it, this faculty, like the ear or the sense of form, can be greatly educated. The necessity for the proper cultivation of the color-sense has been deeply impressed upon me, not only by my work in the public schools of Boston, but also in the examinations above reported. The ignorance of color-names amongst boys, and even among educated male adults, is something that must be seen to be believed.

Professor A. Virchow, at the International Medical Congress at Amsterdam last September, spoke of this in his address on the education of physicians. He held that the powers of observation must be better cultivated, as it was just here that this practical training is of its greatest value. These have been so little cultivated that there are many medical students who fail to distinguish the colors. Dr. Magnus of Breslau has shown that the power of distinguishing colors has by cultivation gradually increased since Homer's time. This has been substantiated by other students of Homer. It has been also found that barbarous tribes have no names for several colors. Professor Virchow tested this with a band of Nubians, and subsequently of Laplanders. The former did not distinguish the blue, the latter the red shades. Yet all these individuals could tell the *difference* between colors perfectly well. They lacked only the power of memory, the necessary observation and mental training. All these have to be learned and cultivated. I would say to my brother Harvard alumni, that the object of my labors, and extended examinations, is not only to gather statistics for scientific purposes, but to teach the community by absolute personal observation the necessity for laws of control, on land and sea, of this curious hereditary defect; by the State governments for the railroads, and by Congress for the army, navy, and merchant marine; and the establishing, through an international commission, of uniform and definite standards of required color-perception and visual power, as well as methods of determining these by competent experts.

THE APPARATUS OF THE HEMENWAY GYMNASIUM.

BY DUDLEY A. SARGENT, M.D.

IN building and equipping a gymnasium for Harvard University, many things had to be taken into consideration that have undoubtedly escaped the attention of the ordinary observer. Criticisms can easily be made upon details of the structure and its equipment. For instance, one who had in view the best use of the swinging-apparatus only, would say that the galleries might have been a little farther apart, and the light would have been better if let in through windows in the roof. If it had been thought desirable to leave as much available floor-room as possible for military drill or class exercises, then the large brick pillars might have been dispensed with. If the running-track had been especially designed for the use of those who wish to train for short, quick races, then the curves could have been lengthened, and the outside of the circle raised to counteract the centrifugal tendency. There might have been more bowling-alleys, bath-tubs, lockers, dressing-rooms, and a hot chamber leading off from the shower-room. As regards apparatus, there could have been more light dumb-bells and fewer Indian clubs; the trapezes could have been placed a little higher or a little lower; the chest-pulleys raised a foot or two, and the mats made harder or softer. In fact, many things might have been different; but the gymnasium would not have been as complete in its details, and as serviceable to all classes under all conditions, as it is to-day.

A loss in one direction is compensated by a gain in another. If the pendant apparatus had been arranged to swing transversely, the pulley-weights beneath the galleries could not have been used with safety at the same time. If the inclination of the floor at the curves in the running-track had been raised, slow jogging would have been extremely irksome, — something like travelling on the sides of an embankment. If the brick pillars had been dispensed with, there would have been no place to attach the present system of inclined planes, arcs, and pulley-weights. By elevating the side-weights above their present position, a tendency to hunch the shoulders would be greatly increased, and the variety of movements would be considerably lessened. A dressing-room with lockers and bathing facilities enough to accommodate the whole University at one time, and give each man ample room, would require a building about twice the size of the present gymnasium; while the number of bowling-alleys demanded between three o'clock and five would more than cover the entire floor-surface of the building.

The gymnasium, as a whole, is large enough, and has sufficient apparatus, to accommodate two hundred and fifty men at one time, and allow each one all the room necessary; but if a run should be made on one kind of apparatus, although there are many duplicates, it is of course impossible to meet it. Every thing has been planned and arranged to meet the probable wants of the average student, and to satisfy the claims of the greatest number. Those who do nothing but bowl ought not to regard the rest of the apparatus as useless; nor does it become those who aspire to athletic fame, to undervalue the importance of light gymnastics. Every one has a right to enjoy his favorite exercise; but, before carrying it too far, it behooves him to consider whether he is not riding a hobby. What is the best exercise for one man may be the worst for another; and an attempt to pursue an inappropriate course, without regard to constitutional or organic differences, has often led to physical bankruptcy and ruin.

The old-fashioned gymnasia are filled with crude appliances that have been handed down in stereotyped forms for several centuries. To use this apparatus with benefit, it is necessary for one to have more strength at the outset than the average man possesses. A man must make use of that apparatus which his physical condition permits. If he has strength enough to lift, with ease, his own weight, well and good: then work on the heavy apparatus will prove beneficial to him. If he has not, the liability to strains and injuries, and the enormous expenditure of nerve-power necessary to keep his muscles up to their highest tension, more than counterbalance the good effect of the exercise. When it is considered that only one man out of five can raise his own weight with ease, the need of introductory appara-

tus to prepare one for the beneficial use of the heavy appliances becomes quite apparent. It was the realization of this need that led to the invention of the numerous contrivances that have been introduced into the Hemenway gymnasium; the desire to strengthen certain muscles, in order to accomplish particular feats on the higher apparatus, was the original motive of these inventions. The results which followed were so satisfactory that the same appliances were afterwards used as a means of attaining a harmonious development.

For this last-named purpose each machine has its own use. Each is designed to bring into action one or more sets of muscles, and all can be adjusted to the capacity of a child or of an athlete. There are in all fifty-six of these numbered appliances, twenty of which are duplicated. The theory upon which they are constructed, and the right methods of using them, cannot here be explained. In order to make the gymnasium complete, all the old-style apparatus has been added, with improvements in form, structure, and arrangement. The pulley-weights run on steel rods, in wooden boxes; and all the swinging-apparatus hangs from sliding bolts and travelling beams. In many cases the radii of the rings, bars, etc., can be readily lengthened or shortened. The row of side rings are made stirrup-shaped, and are covered with rubber. The hand-ropes are made of cotton; and these, together with the hanging poles and flying rings, are all capable of adjustment. In order to protect the hands, the ladder-rungs are polished, and the horizontal section is divided into one, two, and four feet distances. The horizontal bars are centred with steel rods, and hung from the iron framework by shipper-wire. The vaulting-bar is also centred with a steel rod, cupped with brass and pivoted two inches below the middle line. Considering the accidents that have occurred on this apparatus from "slatting," the above-mentioned improvement will be appreciated. The parallel bars have been shaped to the form of the hand, and one pair is adjustable. The spring-boards, which in most gymnasia are so difficult to manage, have been placed on iron pedestals in gliding and pivoting sockets. This improvement facilitates the action of the boards, and lessens their wear and tear.

Concerning the apparatus as a whole, it may be said that every thing is arranged in a progressive series. It is possible for a person to pass from the simplest movement in calisthenics up to the most difficult gymnastic feat, without experiencing lameness for a day. Easy adaptation to the capacity of the individual, and facility of application for remedying local defects and weaknesses, are the distinguishing characteristics of the apparatus in the new gymnasium, — the "Hemenway Gymnasium" as it is called in honor of the generous founder.

THE BRIGHT LEGACY OF $50,000.

By the provisions of a will dated Dec. 15, 1860, and probated recently, the University receives an endowment of fifty thousand dollars, the gift of Jonathan Brown Bright[1] of Waltham. The will reads: —

"I give to the President and Fellows of Harvard College the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be safely invested and kept with the other property of said college, but always to be accounted for and preserved as a distinct capital, to be called the Bright Legacy, the income of which shall be annually applied as follows: One-half shall be divided into four scholarships of equal amount; and whenever there shall be, in any department of said college, a student or students by the name of Bright, lineally and legitimately descended from my Anglo-Saxon ancestor, Henry Bright, jun., and his wife Anne Goldstone of Walestown, the amount of one of said scholarships shall be paid to each of them; and if there should be at any time more than five of such students the amount of the free scholarships shall be equally divided among them all, and if, during any year, there shall be no such students, or a less number than five, the President and Fellows may appropriate the amount, that year, for the support of any meritorious undergraduate; and the other half of said annual income shall be annually expended on books for the college library. I have selected Harvard College, the most ancient and venerated seat of learning in my native State, to be the custodian of this legacy as an expression of my appreciation of its liberal yet conservative character."

A daughter of the testator, Elizabeth Garbrance Bright (wife of William E. Bright of Boston), is appointed sole executrix.

[1] A biographical sketch of the deceased will appear in our next issue. — [Ed.

NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

Elements of the Differential Calculus, with Examples and Applications. A text-book by W. E. Byerly, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Mathematics in Harvard University. Boston: Ginn & Heath.

In mathematics, as in other branches of study, the need is now very much felt of teaching which is general without being superficial; limited to leading topics, and yet, within its limits, thorough, accurate, and practical; adapted to the communication of some degree of power, as well as knowledge, but free from details which are important only to the specialist. Professor Byerly's Calculus appears to be designed to meet this want. It is an introductory text-book, not a systematic treatise. Its aim is first to establish the fundamental principles of the subject in a scrupulously rigorous manner; then, without going far into the detailed examination of forms, or the development of the calculus as an analytical system, to give the learner a real hold of its main elementary methods, and some conception of the vast scope of its applications. Such a plan leaves much room for the exercise of individual judgment; and differences of opinion will undoubtedly exist in regard to one and another point of this book. But all teachers will agree that in selection, arrangement, and treatment, it is, on the whole, in a very high degree, wise, able, marked by a true scientific spirit, and calculated to develop the same spirit in the learner. An excellent feature of the book is the use of the D notation, which is the simplest for the beginner, and invaluable to the actual mathematical investigator; giving a direct expression of that which is the true elementary operation of the calculus, and affording an easy means of discriminating between derivatives of functions of several variables found under various suppositions. This notation should always be taught from the outset of the study, while, as in this book, the learner should also, in the progress of his reading, be enabled to handle freely the other notations which may usefully be employed on occasion. The simple forms of integration are also introduced, in connection with the differentiations to which they are related; and integration is applied to the measurement of arcs and areas. Some valuable notion is given, too, of the use of the calculus in mechanics. Thus the book contains perhaps all of the integral calculus, as well as of the differential, that is necessary to the ordinary student. And with so much of this great scientific method every thorough student of physics, and every general scholar who feels any interest in the relations of abstract thought, and is capable of grasping a mathematical idea, ought to be familiar. One who aspires to technical learning must supplement his mastery of the elements by the study of the comprehensive theoretical treatises, of the great work of Bertrand, or of Williamson's excellent volumes, with their wealth of varied developments and applications, of Boole's "Differential Equations," and of the "Fonctions Elliptiques" of Briot and Bouquet. But he who is thoroughly acquainted with the book before us has made a long stride into a sound and practical knowledge of the subject of the calculus. He has begun to be a real analyst. — *James Mills Peirce.*

Color-Blindness: its Dangers and its Detection. B. Joy Jeffries, A.M., M.D., Harvard. Boston: Houghton, Osgood, & Co., 1879.

The second edition of this interesting volume has just made its appearance. The author's conclusions are that one male in twenty-five is color-blind in some degree, though they may themselves be wholly unconscious of this defect. This blindness is red, green, or violet blindness, and is frequently congenital, in which case it is incurable. It is generally hereditary, but may also be temporarily or permanently caused by disease or injury. *Red* and *green* marine signal-lights are used to indicate a vessel's direction of motion, and at least *red* lights on railways to designate danger, since form cannot be used instead of color for these purposes. These signals can never be correctly seen by the color-blind, of whom there are many among railroad employés; and both railway and marine accidents have occurred from it. The only protection is the removal from the service of railways and vessels, of all persons whose position requires perfect color-perception, and who do not possess this sense. Therefore, by

an act of the legislature, orders from State Railroad Commissioners, or by the rules and regulations of the railroad corporations themselves, each employé, as well as all applicants for employment, should be carefully tested for color-blindness. Every employé who has had any severe illness, or who has been injured, should be tested again for color-blindness before he is allowed to resume his duties. Periodic examinations of the whole service should also be required. Such regulations are generally in force on the European railroads. An international commission should be called to establish rules for the control of color-blindness on the sea, and for carrying out the same examinations among pilots, masters, and crews of steamers and sailing-vessels, in the navies and the merchant-marine.

The most flattering testimonials have been given to the practical and scientific value of this monograph of Dr. Jeffries, by the medical and secular press of this and foreign countries, including the London *Times*, London *Lancet*, Edinburgh *Scotsman*, *Journal of the Society of Arts*, *Railway News and Joint Stock Journal*, *Journal of Science*, *Medical Press*, *Nature*, etc. It has been adopted as a standard volume for the medical officers of the United-States army, navy, and marine hospital service.

Astronomy for Schools and Colleges: American Science Series. By SIMON NEWCOMB, LL.D., and EDWARD S. HOLDEN, M. A. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1879. pp. 512.

The senior author of this work is a graduate of the Scientific School in 1858, and is at present the ranking officer of the corps of professors attached to the United-States Navy, and the superintendent of the Nautical Almanac. The present work is the initial volume of a series to be prepared by specialists in the various departments of science, "to supply a lack that the advance of science perennially creates, of text-books which at least do not contradict the latest generalizations." Professor William James of Harvard University will write the volume on psychology.

The present treatise is arranged to show, by different sizes of type, first, such a course of reading as may be desired by those who are not proficient in advanced mathematics, and which can be mastered by one having at command only those geometrical ideas which are familiar to most intelligent students in our advanced schools; and, secondly, additions for those students of the higher mathematics who can, as occasion requires, be depended upon for a knowledge of analytic geometry, the calculus, etc., or who may intend to pursue the study professionally. Still, as the preface says, the object aimed at has been to lay a broad foundation for further study, rather than to attempt the detailed presentation of any special branch. Sufficient pictorial illustration is given, and an index is added.

The Town Records of Groton, Mass., 1662–1678. Edited by SAMUEL A. GREEN, M.D. Groton, 1879.

This pamphlet, like the one noticed in our January issue, shows the editor's special talent for historical work; and it is said that both pamphlets are merely the initiatory work for a full history of Groton by Dr. Green. These records are the earliest extant of the town. They were probably the first made of any meeting held within its limits, and include forty pages of "The Indian Roll," as the book in which the records kept during the Indian wars was named, from the fact that it was for a time preserved rolled up. Brief sketches of the first seven of the town-clerks are given. In the copy of the land-grants and of the records, all the peculiarities in the way of punctuation, spelling, abbreviations, etc., are carefully retained.

Stories of War, told by Soldiers. Collected and edited by EDWARD E. HALE. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1880. pp. 264.

This little book is almost wholly composed of extracts from the reports of Gens. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and others of lesser note. These selections, though necessarily somewhat fragmentary and disconnected, are so arranged as to give a very fair idea of the most important battles and events of the war. Considering the prevailing ignorance regarding these, the interest and value of Mr. Hale's latest volume cannot be doubted: yet we suspect that many of his admirers will regret that he has not given them, instead, some of the strong, original work of which he is so capable.

Short Studies of American Authors. By THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. Boston: Lee & Shepard, 1880. pp. 60.

This dainty little volume contains several essays, which Col. Higginson (class of 1841) has gathered from the sources where they first appeared, and has subjected to revision and additions. The authors are Hawthorne, Poe, Thoreau, Howells, Helen Jackson, and Henry James, jun. The treatment is hardly biographical; but the presentation is that of scholarly sympathy, bringing out salient points of character, both in their personal and literary relations, — just such a recognition of these authors as a delicate judgment might offer.

Aloha! A Hawaiian Salutation. By GEORGE LEONARD CHANEY. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1880. 12mo. pp. 300.

The author, a well-known clergyman of Boston formerly, and a graduate of the class of 1859, spent several months in the Sandwich Islands; and this is a very friendly account of the life in the islands, and of his agreeable impressions of what he saw. Every thing helped to make his sojourn delightful to him, and the book aims to make others enjoy his experiences. A map and a few engravings help the reader to this end.

The Rose and the Ring. Adapted for the private stage from Thackeray's "Christmas Pantomime." By the author of "The Queen of Hearts." Cambridge: Charles W. Sever, 1880. pp. 43. 50 cents.

This play is understood to be the work of Professor J. B. Greenough of the Latin department of the University, and will doubtless come before the select audiences that find delight in private theatricals at the arsenal building, Cambridge, during the winter.

RICHARD H. DANA (1837) of Boston, it is said, is engaged upon a new treatise on international law. He is now in Europe.

DR. THOMAS HILL (1843), ex-president of Harvard University, and Professor George A. Wentworth (1857) of Phillips Exeter Academy, have now in press a series of arithmetics, consisting of two books, — primary and written, — to be published shortly by Ginn & Heath.

JAMES SCHOULER (1859) of Boston is at work on a "History of the United States under the Constitution." In the compilation Mr. Schouler has made use of the libraries of Congress, of Boston, and of Harvard, and has had access to the public archives and private materials. The work is designed to be a sequel to Bancroft's History.

SAMUEL H. SCUDDER, the assistant librarian at the College Library, has in press an Alphabetical Index of all Genera, whether living or extinct, hitherto proposed in zoölogy. The Index is based upon the "nomenclators" of Agassiz and Marschall, and the indexes of the "Zoölogical Record." It will be published by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM COOK is engaged as assistant editor upon two French and English dictionaries, to be published by the Hachettes of Paris. Each dictionary will contain about 3,200 pages quarto, and each will have an octavo and a duodecimo abridgment. One of these dictionaries is intended for persons whose native language is French, and the other for persons whose native language is English.

BENJAMIN R. CURTIS (1875) has now in press (Little, Brown, & Co.) the two following works: viz., "Jurisdiction and Peculiar Jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States; being a course of lectures delivered at the Harvard Law School in 1872–73, by the late Benjamin R. Curtis, LL.D.;" and also "A Collection of Opinions given by the late Benjamin R. Curtis, LL.D., from 1857–1874, on many important questions."

PROFESSOR JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE (Ph.D. 1878) is incessantly at work on new Greek books. He is now preparing a vocabulary to Goodwin and White's edition of the Anabasis; re-writing his admirable "First Lessons in Greek," and also his notes to the "Œdipus Tyrannus." He is, moreover, engaged with Professor Sidgwick in the preparation of an elementary work on Greek prose composition. His publishers, Ginn & Heath, speak enthusiastically of the success of his former books.

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month; and, to insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard University are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER; the writer's name must invariably be attached, not necessarily for publication.

THE HARVARD REGISTER is not an official publication; but it has the good-will of the authorities of the University.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE shall not often use these columns to remind our readers that THE HARVARD REGISTER is a private enterprise, conducted at considerable cost, that its field is, comparatively speaking, quite limited, and that its support must come chiefly from those who have some interest in Harvard University, — as graduates, officers, students, or friends. The publisher will exert himself to the utmost to make the paper acceptable in every way; but in doing so he must have the hearty co-operation of all concerned, by means both of their subscriptions and of their assistance in gathering news.

It may be of interest to the subscribers to know, that, although there has been but one regular issue of THE HARVARD REGISTER, nine hundred subscriptions have been received.

The subscription is only two dollars a year; single copies, twenty-five cents.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS. — The second and the last Monday of each month, 11 A.M., at 70 Water Street, Boston.

THE COLLEGE FACULTY. — The first and third Mondays of each month, 7.30 P.M., in No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL FACULTY. — The last Tuesday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at the President's house.

THE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL FACULTY. — The third Tuesday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL FACULTY. — The first Saturday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at the Dean's residence, No. 114 Boylston Street, Boston.

THE PARIETAL COMMITTEE. — The first and third Mondays of each month, 7 P.M., in No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL. — The third Wednesdays of October, December, February, and April, and the Thursday before Commencement, 8 P.M., at the President's office.

THE LAW SCHOOL FACULTY. — The second Tuesday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at the President's house.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY.

FEB. 5. — Boston Philharmonic Orchestra Concert: Sanders Theatre: 8 P.M.

FEB. 6. — Peabody Museum, trustees' annual meeting: Peabody Museum, 12 M.

FEB. 6. — Illustrated description of England, by Professor Josiah P. Cooke: Boylston Hall, 7.30 P.M.

FEB. 9. — Reading of "Hermann and Dorothea" in German, by Mr. Lutz: Harvard Hall, 7.30 P.M.

FEB. 9. — Second half-year begins.

FEB. 12. — "Harvard Meetings for Scientific Discussion:" No. 19 University Hall, Cambridge, 4½ P.M.

FEB. 13. — Illustrated description of England, by Professor Josiah P. Cooke: Boylston Hall, 7.30 P.M.

FEB. 16. — Reading of "Hermann and Dorothea" in German, by Mr. Lutz: Harvard Hall, 7.30 P.M.

FEB. 18. — Stated meeting of Academic Council: No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge, 8 P.M.

FEB. 20. — Illustrated description of England, by Professor Josiah P. Cooke: Boylston Hall, 7.30 P.M.

FEB. 20. — Harvard Club dinner: Delmonico's, New-York City, 6 P.M.

FEB. 23. — James Freeman Clarke addresses the Debating Club at Divinity Hall, 7.30 P.M. The public invited.

FEB. 23. — Reading of "Hermann and Dorothea" in German, by Mr. Lutz: Harvard Hall, 7.30 P.M.

FEB. 27. — Illustrated description of England, by Professor Josiah P. Cooke: Boylston Hall, 7.30 P.M.

NOTES.

HENRY W. WEISS (at one time in class of 1869) is now in the secretary's office of the C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

FRED R. SEARS, who entered with 1875, is practising law in Portland, Ore.

G. W. HILLS, who was in the class of 1877, is editing and publishing the *Railroad Advertiser*, Boston.

THE annual report of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy can be obtained of the curator, Alexander Agassiz, Cambridge.

SIX thousand copies of THE HARVARD REGISTER were issued Jan. 1 (No. 1), five thousand Jan. 15 (No. 2), and five thousand Feb. 1 (No. 3).

JAMES W. BABCOCK of the sophomore class (1882) has one of the largest and most varied collections extant, of the stamps and bank-notes of the Confederate States.

IT has become a Harvard custom to confer upon the governor of Massachusetts the degree of LL.D. the first Commencement Day after his inauguration.

LOUIS F. POURTALÈS, keeper of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, has gone to Europe to spend several months there on personal business.

THE second of the University concerts for 1879-80 was given in Sanders Theatre, Jan. 8. There was a good audience, and the programme was satisfactorily rendered.

FREDERICK W. PUTNAM, curator of the Peabody Museum, presented to the Boston Society of Natural History, at its general meeting held Jan. 7, "A Short Account of the Largest Mound in the United States."

KO KUN-HUA, the Chinese instructor, has presented to the library a collection of his own poems, entitled "Verses composed in the Hall of Longevity." The volume, which is a small octavo, was printed in Chinese at Ningpo in 1879.

J. CHEEVER GOODWIN, who was at one time in the class of 1873, is the chief assistant manager of Henry E. Abbey, the proprietor of the Park Theatre, Boston. He is at present managing the troupe of Spanish Students.

"SHAKESPEARE'S MORALS" is the title of a new book containing suggestive selections, with brief collateral readings and scriptural references. By Arthur Gilman, secretary of the Harvard Annex.

AT the general meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, held Dec. 17, Frederick W. Putnam presented a communication on "Conventionalism in Ancient American Art, illustrated by Specimens of Pottery from the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology."

A COMPLETE account of the memorable seventieth-anniversary breakfast given to Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829) by the proprietors of the *Atlantic Monthly* appears as a supplement to the February number of that magazine. The same number contains all the brilliant poems and speeches of the occasion, in addition to the usual 144 pages of the choice reading for which the *Atlantic* is so famous.

BY the will of Mr. James W. Harris, late secretary of the University, his agricultural library was bequeathed to the Bussey Institution. This legacy was particularly acceptable, as an earnest of the kindly feeling which Mr. Harris had always exhibited in his official relations with the institution. The bequest comprised seventy-five volumes and parts of volumes. — *Professor F. H. Storer, in his Annual Report.*

THE Harvard Natural History Society has issued a circular asking for a small endowment, by means of which it can support (1) a series of popular lectures on science, in Sanders Theatre; (2) a set of prizes for essays of an observational character to be given to students of high schools and academies in this country; (3) a small journal, having for its object the guidance of students in the beginning of their work of observation. The president of the society is Professor N. S. Shaler, and the secretary F. Gardiner. Contributions are to be sent to the treasurer of the University, Edward W. Hooper, 70 Water Street, Boston.

THERE is much to be done in New England yet in the way of advanced education, and we are very sure a way can be found that will not be open to the charge of being a "mischievous attack on the integrity of our public-school system." The suggestion made was, that towns in providing instruction for their pupils may choose between the high schools which they are required by law to maintain, and academies or private schools within their limits, not controlled by any religious denomination, where the required instruction is given. The object is to meet certain cases where the means of education may be extended and enlarged thereby, and is very far from having any unfriendly purpose or bearing toward the public-school system. Every town will defend its own schools from harm, as it does now. We hope the legislature will give its attention to the subject, and ascertain for itself whether the suggestion is not worth developing. — *Boston Advertiser.*

JOHN B. DANA, a citizen of Cambridge, who died Jan. 20, at his residence on the corner of Fayerweather and Brattle Streets, was assistant steward of Harvard University from 1859 to 1870.

AS several hundred copies of the first number of THE HARVARD REGISTER were destroyed in the Boston fire of Dec. 29, 1879, — the cash loss being promptly and very satisfactorily settled by John C. Paige, the well-known Boston insurance-agent, — the publisher, to meet the present and future demands, would be glad to receive back a few of the complimentary copies of the Jan. 1 issue (No. 1), which are not wanted by those who now have them.

THE *Library Bulletin*, No. 14, prints a list of references, with brief characterizations, upon the subject of the Gracchi, a recent forensic subject given by Dr. Peabody; and these notes may be taken as a sample of the bibliographical aid which the Library is affording in the instruction of the University. Mr. Scudder contributes an account of Dr. Hagen's entomological library, recently added to the Museum library, and compares the extent of other similar collections in the country. It may be added that the proofs of the continued sections of Halliwelliana pass the scrutiny of Mr. Halliwell himself, and other scholars in England.

IT does seem strange that the *New-England Journal of Education* has not yet learned that one of the weakest ways to attack the principles of some new movement is by means of a personal attack against the movers. If the principles are vulnerable, attack them; if they are solid, let them stand, regardless of their originators. Show the weak points if possible; but do not interweave personal matters which are irrelevant. If President Eliot had drawn up the bill about the educational system attacked in the Dec. 25 issue of the *Journal*, surely the method of attack was not in keeping with the dignity of an educational journal; but, as a matter of fact, the bill was not the work of President Eliot, and, moreover, was drawn up without his aid, and even without his knowledge.

GRADUATES.

FRANK B. PATTEN (1879) is in a law-office in Boston.

HARRY BUTLER (1879) is in Portland, Me., studying law.

ARTHUR A. BROOKS (1879) is teaching at Scranton, Penn.

WILLIAM B. HARLOW (1879) is instructing private pupils at Syracuse, N.Y.

WILLIAM B. DE LAS CASAS (1879) is at Trinity School, Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., where he is teaching mathematics.

FRANK W. ROLLINS (1877), who was married last Christmas Day, is teaching at Great Falls, N.H.

A. D. HOPKINS (1879) is at Somerville, giving private instruction in ancient and modern languages and harmony.

RICHARD HEARD (1879) is studying music under Professor B. J. Lang of Boston.

WILLIAM W. CASE (1879) is teaching at St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H.

FRANK W. TAUSSIG and Edgar C. Felton (both of 1879) are abroad for the purpose of studying.

JOHN A. THAYER (1879) is teaching in the Oread Institute, Worcester.

HENRY N. KINNEY (1879) is at the Andover Theological Seminary.

CHARLES L. WELLS (1879) is in the Theological Seminary at Andover.

REV. JOSEPH H. ALLEN (1840) read, Jan. 11, a paper before the Sunday-afternoon Club of Cambridge.

R. C. NEWTON (1874) is the assistant surgeon, United-States Army, at Fort Stanton, N.M.

THOMAS M. SLOANE (1877) is at Ann Arbor, Mich., where he is completing a course in law.

F. A. GOOCH (1872) is at Newport, R.I., engaged on the United-States Geological Survey.

JOHN G. GOPSILL (1876) has been appointed postmaster of Jersey City, N.J.

CHARLES E. STRATTON (1866) is the recently elected treasurer of the Boston Art Club.

PROFESSOR JOHN W. CHURCHILL (1865) lectures on "Vocal Culture," at the Johns Hopkins University, Feb. 10-19.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. PETTEE (1861) is now in Cambridge, assisting Professor Josiah D. Whitney in the preparation of the second part of his work on the auriferous gravels of the Sierra Nevada of California.

FRANCIS C. BROWNE (1851), now a resident of Framingham, and Elizabeth Goodwin, celebrated their silver wedding on the evening of Dec. 24, 1879. We trust that THE HARVARD REGISTER will have the pleasure of recording their golden wedding.

FREDERICK W. THAYER (1878) is in a railroad-office in Omaha, Neb.

EDWARD BURGESS (1871) is secretary of the Boston Society of Natural History.

H. P. AMEN (1879) is teaching the classics at Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

HERBERT M. CLARKE (A. M. 1879) is teaching classics at Trinity School, Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, N.Y.

BENJAMIN F. HARDING (1878) is a tutor at St. Mark's School, Southborough, Mass.

GEORGE L. DOLLOFF (1879) is teaching at Ithaca, N.Y., in a school which is preparatory to Cornell University.

HENRY SYLVESTER NASH (1878) is a tutor in Greek and German at De Veaux College, Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON (1869) still holds a prominent clerkship at Washington in the office of the United-States Treasurer.

R. O. HARRIS (1877) was admitted to the bar some months ago, and is now practising with his father in East Bridgewater, under the firm name of B. W. Harris & Son.

REV. DR. A. P. PEABODY (1826) delivered, Jan. 8, an essay in the Boston Young Men's Christian Union course in "Practical Ethics." His subject was "Veneration."

WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH (1838) is president of the Massachusetts Woman-suffrage Association, which held its eleventh annual meeting in Wesleyan Hall, Boston, Jan. 28.

JUDGE G. WASHINGTON WARREN (1830), author of "The History of the Bunker-hill Monument Association" has been elected fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain.

WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH (1838) is president of a party of citizens who desire to annex Brookline to Boston. Among others prominent in the movement is William Aspinwall (1838).

PROFESSOR BENJAMIN PEIRCE (1829) is delivering, Jan. 20-Feb. 6, a course of lectures at the Johns Hopkins University, on "Ideality in the Physical Sciences."

JAMES PARKER (1878) has left the Harvard Law School to enter business, and consequently will not row with the crew this year.

CHARLES C. PERKINS (1843) has been re-elected president of the Boston Art Club, a position that he has occupied for eight consecutive years.

URIEL H. CROCKER (1853) and Ernest W. Longfellow (*a.* 1865) have been elected members of the Executive Committee of the Boston Art Club.

JOHN W. LANGLEY (*a.* 1861) is professor of general chemistry in charge of metallurgy, in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

W. L. PILLSBURY (1863) is Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction of Illinois. His residence is in Springfield, Ill.

FRANK D. MILLET (1869), who has spent many years abroad since his graduation, has returned to this country, and has his studio at East Bridgewater.

JAMES R. CARRET (1867) has resigned his office of assistant city solicitor for Boston, a position he held for six years, and is now devoting himself to a general practice of law, at 60 Devonshire Street.

DR. EPHRAIM CUTTER (*m.* 1856) delivered, Dec. 21, a lecture before the North-avenue Sunday school, Cambridge, on "Alcohol and Blood." It is published in the Cambridge *Tribune*, Jan. 16.

OF the class of 1814, which comprised sixty-two graduates, there are three yet living, — Ebenezer Gay, eighty-seven years of age; David Wood, eighty-six years; and Jairus Lincoln, almost eighty-six years.

CHARLES E. GUILD (1846) of Boston, who is the general agent of the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company of England, has been re-elected treasurer of the Boston Fire Underwriters' Union.

OF the class of 1822, numbering at graduation fifty-nine members, the following seven survive: Thomas G. Bradford, Edward Edson, G. Putnam Endicott, Joseph S. Hubbart, Robert T. Paine, Henry B. Rogers, Ebenezer Torrey.

NAT. CHILDS (1869) has been writing some interesting articles for the Boston *Herald* on "Travelling with a Star." For some months he was press agent for the Williamsons in "Struck Oil," etc.

PROFESSOR ROBERT F. PENNELL (1871), of Phillips Exeter Academy, has shown his good-will towards THE HARVARD REGISTER by ordering it sent, at his expense, to five different addresses.

DR. J. WALTER FEWKES (1875) has been employed by the school-board of Newton to give to the teachers a course of ten lessons in natural history, — a task that Dr. Fewkes is well qualified to perform.

JOHN H. CONVERSE (1857) is professor of Greek and Latin in Racine College, Racine, Wis.

CHARLES N. OSGOOD (1879) is the head master of the Jarvis Hall School (Episcopal), Denver, Col.

DR. JOHN P. ORDWAY (*m.* 1861) delivered an address before the Eleventh Massachusetts Battery Association, at its annual re-union, Jan. 2.

SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, who has been the city clerk of Boston for the past twenty-eight years, graduated at Harvard in 1841. He is probably the most efficient person in the United States holding a similar position.

REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D.D. (1839), delivered, Dec. 2-18, a course of lectures on France and Spain in the United States, at the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md., under the auspices of the Johns Hopkins University.

WILLIAM H. BURBANK (1876) has recently been appointed instructor in Latin at De Veaux College, Suspension Bridge, N.Y. This will not interfere with his graduation at the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, next June.

GEORGE MILLER PINNEY, jun. (1878), has resigned his position at De Veaux College, and has returned to Cambridge to prepare a young man for Harvard College, and also to get himself ready for the June examinations of the first-year class at the Harvard Law School.

CHARLES E. GREEN (1862) is professor of civil engineering in the University of Michigan. He has recently published the second part of his work on "The Graphic Method in the Construction of Bridges," which has received from the engineering profession most flattering commendations.

PROFESSOR J. W. CHURCHILL (1865) had, during the season ending Jan. 1, 1880, more engagements for readings than in any previous season. The duties of his professorship in the Theological Seminary, Andover, prevent his acceptance of more than one-half the invitations he receives for public readings.

REV. JAMES REED (1855), pastor of the Swedenborgian church, Boston, has been delivering an interesting course of lectures on the teachings of his denomination. They have been quite fully reported and commented upon by the Boston *Daily Advertiser*.

DR. SAMUEL KNEELAND (1840) of Boston delivered in Winona, Minn., a course of six lectures, Jan. 9 to Jan. 27, on the Sandwich Islands and Iceland, or "The Land of Fire and the Land of Ice." They were illustrated by views taken under the personal supervision of Dr. Kneeland.

BENJAMIN R. CURTIS (1875) delivered in New York on Jan. 13, before the Geographical Society, a lecture describing his journey around the world. The lecture was illustrated by means of the stereopticon, the illustrations being taken from his collection of photographs.

J. B. MILLET (1877) is at East Bridgewater, where he is doing miscellaneous writing for several publications. He is slowly recovering from the effects of an accident received a few months ago, and which compelled him to resign his position on the Boston *Advertiser*.

ERASTUS BRAINERD (1874), after leaving his position in the heliotype department of Houghton, Osgood, & Co., made a trip of several months to England. Upon his return he became one of the editors of the New-York *World*, and is now on the editorial staff of the *Press*, Philadelphia.

MORRIS LONGSTRETH, M.D. (1866), of Philadelphia, has been recently appointed one of the attending physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, in place of the late Dr. J. Aitken Meigs. Dr. Longstreth has been pathologist to the hospital for several years, and lecturer and demonstrator of pathological anatomy in the Jefferson Medical College.

OF the forty-five years (including 1880, the officers for the year having been elected) that have elapsed since the organization of the first city government of Salem, the city for thirty years has had as its chief executive officer a graduate of Harvard. Ten of the eighteen persons who have been elected to that office, and have been duly qualified, were Harvard graduates.

The following is a table of the mayors of Salem who were graduated at Harvard: —

NAME.	CLASS.	TERM.
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL .	1802	Three years.
STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS . .	1819	Three years.
STEPHEN P. WEBB . . .	1824	Six years.
JOSEPH S. CABOT . . .	1815	Four years.
NATHANIEL SILSBEE . .	1824	Four years.
CHARLES W. UPHAM . .	1821	One year.
STEPHEN G. WHEATLAND .	1844	Two years.
JOSEPH B. F. OSGOOD . .	1846	One year.
DAVID ROBERTS	1824	Two years.
HENRY K. OLIVER . . .	1818	Four years.

REV. CALEB D. BRADLEE (1852), pastor of the Harrison-square Church, Boston, has lately received the thanks of their Majesties Umberto I. and Marguerita, King and Queen of Italy, for his poems on "Cosmo" and "Guido Reni." Mr. Bradlee has also received an expression of gratitude from H.R.M. Alphonso, King of Spain, for his poem written in honor of the marriage of that king.

GEORGE I. JONES (1871) is meeting with marked success in the printing and publishing business at St. Louis, Mo. Persons who have visited the West speak in the highest terms of his energy and integrity, as well as his ability. Among his publications are Professor J. K. Hosmer's (1855) "History of German Literature," Morgan's "Topical Shakespeariana," and Snider's "System of Shakespeare's Dramas." His book-printing office is said to be the best-equipped in the State of Missouri.

WILLIAM H. PETTEE (1861) is professor of mineralogy and economical geology in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He has just returned from a month's geological field-survey in the gold-bearing regions of California, in continuance of the work begun there some years since under the supervision of Professor Josiah D. Whitney. Professor Pettee is the president of the New-England Society of Ann Arbor, an organization having several hundred members, and being now the only active one of its class in Michigan. He delivered the annual address to this association last year.

RICHARD T. GREENER, the colored student of the class of 1870, is doing credit to himself, his class, and his *alma mater*, by his energetic and able work since graduation. He is the dean of the law department of the Howard University, Washington, D.C. During the recent trial of the Stone murder case in that city, he was highly complimented by the presiding judge for his management of the defence. He is active in all that concerns his race, and has visited Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, in the interest of the "new exodus." In the different cities of the West, he has been lecturing on the condition of the colored people at the South. He is secretary of the Emigration Society at Washington, a member of the American Philological Association; and before the Social Science Congress, held at Saratoga last September, debated with Frederick Douglass the merits of the "exodus." He received in 1876 the degree of LL.B. from the University of South Carolina.

JUSTIN WINSOR (1853), the Harvard librarian, at the invitation of President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University, met thirty or forty prominent citizens of Baltimore to discuss with them the measures necessary for the proper foundation of a great public library, like the Boston Public. At present that city has no public library except that known as the Peabody Institute, which is simply a large collection of books used solely for reference. While in Baltimore he delivered at the Johns Hopkins University a lecture on the early maps of America, being substantially the lecture which he delivered in Sanders Theatre last year. He also repeated his lecture before the Naval Institute at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

GEORGE RIDDLE (1874), instructor in elocution at Harvard, was recently paid the following handsome tribute by George William Curtis: "The reading of Shakespeare's 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' by Mr. Riddle, was a delightful entertainment. No play tests more truly the skill and dramatic power of the reader; for it includes the three groups of characters, absolutely different in kind, — the Athenian lovers, Puck and the fairies, and Bottom and his associates. With exquisite appreciation, and a varied intonation which defined each character without the necessity of naming it, Mr. Riddle charmed his audience. His thorough training in elocution is not less evident than his refinement and breadth, and force of style. One at least of his hearers does not recall so satisfactory and masterly a reading since that of Mrs. Fanny Kemble."

E. S. DUNSTER (1856), M.D., is professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, in the University of Michigan, and also in Dartmouth College. He resides at Ann Arbor, Mich. Among his publications are the following monographs, which have appeared in pamphlet form: "Relations of the Medical Profession to Modern Education;" pp. 25. "The Logic of Medicine;" pp. 31. "The History of Anæsthesia;" pp. 20. "The History of Spontaneous Generation;" pp. 30. "Notes on Double Monsters;" pp. 13. "The Use of the Obstetric Forceps in abbreviating the Second Stage of Labor;" pp. 33. "The Prophylaxis of Puerperal Convulsions;" pp. 16. "An Argument made before the American Medical Association, May 7, 1879, against the proposed Amendment to the Code of Ethics restricting the teaching of Students of Irregular or Exclusive Systems of Medicine;" pp. 28. And one monograph in "United-States Sanitary Commission Memoirs," on "The Comparative Mortality in Armies from Wounds and Disease;" pp. 24. He has also written numerous reviews, editorials, and reports of cases, in various medical journals, and for five years was the editor of the New-York *Medical Journal*, and one year editor of the *Michigan Medical News*.

FORTY-EIGHT of the clergymen now officiating in Boston are graduates of Harvard University.

IN Cambridge eight of the pastors of churches are graduates of Harvard.

R. W. MERRILL (1869), who was for some time city editor of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, is now one of the editors of the Philadelphia *North American*.

M. E. WADSWORTH (Ph. D. 1879) has two papers in "The Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History," dated Oct. 1, 1879, but published Jan. 20, 1880. The titles are, "Danalite from the Iron-Mine, Bartlett, N.H.," and "Picrolite from a Serpentine Quarry in Florida, Mass."

JOSEPH R. WALTER (1871) is Secretary of the Delaware Historical Society, Wilmington, Del. At the meeting held Jan. 19, he, as historiographer, reported a complete list of the officers of the society from its organization, with the dates of their respective terms of office. He also reported having made a full index of four hundred and thirty-two pages of the minutes, and the collection at the same time of the materials for other special reports, to be made later.

THE graduates of all departments ought to be very much interested in a work that is now in active preparation, — "The Quinquennial Catalogue," which supersedes the "Triennial." John Langdon Sibley, Cambridge, is the editor; and, as he has over six thousand names to look after, it is impossible for him to bring out the catalogue approximately accurate, unless each graduate puts himself to the trouble of sending in at least his own record, and, if possible, the record of other graduates.

REV. EDWARD PAYSON THWING (1855), four years professor of vocal culture and sacred rhetoric in the Free College, Brooklyn, N.Y., since his sojourn last year in Europe is preparing a volume descriptive of two summers abroad, which his London publishers, S. W. Partridge & Co., bring out next spring. Of his "Drill-Book in Vocal Culture," four editions have been published. Before going abroad he relinquished the pastorate of the Church of the Covenant, Brooklyn, and now, though continuing to preach, does not seek a settlement. He is associate editor of the *Homiletic Monthly*, a well-known magazine for clergymen.

BOTH members of the firm of Peabody & Stearns, who are now ranked among the foremost of American architects, are graduates of Harvard; Robert S. Peabody in the College class of 1866, and John G. Stearns in the Scientific School class of 1862. Although, comparatively speaking, they are young men, nevertheless from their designs, and under their supervision, several of the most noted buildings in this country have been erected; among which can be mentioned the Boston and Providence Railroad Depot, — unquestionably the longest in the world, and probably the most convenient, as well as the most beautiful, architecturally, on this continent; the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company's building, on Post-office Square, Boston, — the grandest and most costly private edifice in New England; the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, one of the largest and best-arranged hotels in America; the Harvard Gymnasium, the handsomest and most complete structure of its kind in the United States; and the residence on the corner of Clarendon Street and Commonwealth Avenue, said to be by far the best-constructed dwelling-house in Boston. Among the Harvard buildings erected by them is the Bussey Institution at Jamaica Plain; the warehouse on Arch Street, between Franklin and Summer Streets, Boston; and Matthews Hall, Cambridge. Recently they were chosen architects for the Union League Club-house in New York City.

BENJAMIN R. CURTIS (1875), fellow of the American Geographical Society, and author of "Dottings round the Circle," delivered at the Boston Young Men's Christian Association Rooms a lecture two hours in length, entitled "A Trip around the World," before a crowded audience in Association Hall last evening. The views which illustrated the lecture were prepared from photographs collected by Mr. Curtis upon his tour, and were of unusual interest. The lecturer followed the "star of empire" in the course of his journey, visiting Niagara Falls, crossing the St. Louis Bridge, flying through Colorado, touching at Salt Lake City, through the Yosemite Valley, from San Francisco direct to Japan, through its inland sea, thence to Shanghai, into Peking as far as the great wall, back to Hong Kong, Canton, Singapore, down to Java, to Ceylon, west to Calcutta, Benares, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Delhi, Agra, and Bombay, from there to Aden, up the Red Sea to Cairo and the Pyramids, to Alexandria, northward to Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, Paris, thence straight to America. The lecturer succeeded in holding his audience in close attention during the entire two hours, and in imparting graphic impressions of most of the scenes described. The descriptions of the siege of Lucknow and the massacre of Cawnpore were of thrilling interest. The president of the Association, members of the board of managers and of the standing committee, were present in full numbers, and also a number of Bostonians who have travelled abroad. — *Boston Daily Advertiser*.

JAMES H. ELLIOT (1864) was elected, Jan. 19, an active member of the Delaware Historical Society.

F. DE M. DUNN (1879) is teaching at his home in Northbridge, Mass.

ROBERT S. AVANN (1877) was at Christmas presented with an elegant Bible by the North-avenue Methodist-Episcopal Sunday School of Cambridge, of which he is the superintendent.

REV. WILLIAM M. SALTER (1876) has returned from Colorado restored in health, and is looking forward to active work. He has preached twice, since his return, at the Second Church, Boylston Street, Boston.

W. H. MELVILLE (1875) has a paper in "The Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History," recently published under date of Oct. 1, 1879. The subject is, "Analysis of Picrolite from Florida, Mass."

CURTIS GUILD, the proprietor and founder of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, which recently celebrated its twenty-first anniversary, is the only one of four successive generations bearing the same name who did not enter Harvard College. His father's uncle graduated in 1795, his father in 1822; and his son is now in the class of 1881.

AMONG the names of United-States senators from Massachusetts who graduated at Harvard was given in the first number of THE HARVARD REGISTER that of Nathan Silsbee. It got into the list by mistake, probably from the fact that his son Nathaniel Silsbee, who was four years mayor of Salem, and afterward treasurer of Harvard College, was a graduate in the class of 1824.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL (1839), who has been nominated by the President for Minister to England, is at present representing our government at the Spanish Court. His nomination is in the line of a promotion to the highest diplomatic position with which it is in the power of the Republic to honor any of its citizens. In political matters he has never taken any prominent part; in public life he has simply filled for a pleasant season the post of ambassador at Madrid; but in the great world of letters he has been long and most favorably known. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 22, 1819, graduated at Harvard University in 1839, and studied law, but never practised, preferring the walks of authorship, which he had entered before leaving college. In 1855 Mr. Longfellow resigned his position as professor of modern languages and belles-lettres in Harvard, and Mr. Lowell was appointed his successor; but, instead of entering at once upon his new duties, he visited Europe, and spent a year in study, chiefly at Dresden. From 1857 to 1862 he edited the *Atlantic Monthly*. When the alumni of Harvard University held the memorial services for those of its members who had fallen during the war, he wrote the poem for the sad occasion. In 1872 he made a second visit to Europe, spending two years in travel and study, and returning with the degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by the English University of Cambridge. In the fall of 1874, President Grant tendered him the mission to Russia, but he declined; and George H. Boker of Philadelphia was appointed. In July, 1877, President Hayes appointed him to the Spanish Mission, which he accepted, when the faculty of the University refused to receive the resignation of his professorship, and granted him instead an indefinite furlough. On the 16th of July he sailed from New York, and was accompanied down the harbor by a large company of distinguished people, and warm farewells were extended in the cabin of the steamship. His first published work was a volume of miscellaneous poems, entitled "A Year's Life," in 1841. Three years later he published a second volume of poems, in which the famous "Legend of Brittany" and "Prometheus" appeared. His remarkable work "The Biglow Papers," a collection of humorous poems on political subjects, written in the Yankee dialect, was given to the public in 1848, and a second series was published in 1864. — *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*.

UNDERGRADUATES.

THE *Harvard Advocate's* annual dinner took place at the Parker House, Monday evening, Jan. 19.

THE *Crimson's* annual dinner takes place shortly after the semi-annual examinations.

THE *Harvard Echo* has its election of editors, March 1. The choice is made by the existing board of editors, and depends solely upon the merit of articles contributed by members of the various classes in the college.

THE officers of the O. K. for the second half-year are: President, Josiah Quincy of Quincy; Secretary, William G. Pellew of New-York City; Treasurer, Albert B. Hart of Cleveland, O.; Librarian, Theodore Roosevelt of New-York City.

"THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER" is the title of a song shortly to be published by Oliver Ditson & Co., of which the words are by John Boit of the Law School, and the music by Clayton Johns, a special student in the college.

CLINTON H. LORD, of the sophomore class (1882), died suddenly, Jan. 30, 1880.

THE article by Frederic Almy (1880), "The College Fund," Vol. XXVIII. No. IX. of the *Harvard Advocate*, ought to be read by every student, as well as by the seniors to whom it was chiefly addressed.

GEORGE CLARK KENNETT (1882) of St. Louis, Mo., while at home during the Christmas vacation, died of typhoid-fever. He was one of the brightest and most highly respected members of the class. Appropriate resolutions by his classmates were sent to his family, and published in the Cambridge and Boston papers.

FRANK LYNES, a special student in the college, composed "The Assembly Waltzes," recently published by Oliver Ditson & Co., about which the Boston *Advertiser* says, "The waltz-composers of the Old World must be looking out for their laurels else they will be eclipsed by those of this country; for the stir created by the appearance of the Assembly Waltzes places Mr. Frank Lynes in the front rank of the music-makers for Terpsichore." The Cambridge *Tribune* adds, "So say we all of us. Those who have heard this last work of the young composer cannot but praise it as being worthy of one of the masters of Europe."

THE Harvard Glee Club gave in New-York City, in Chickering Hall, Dec. 23, a concert in aid of the New-York City Free Dispensary. The club consists of twenty-two members under the leadership of G. A. Burdett (1881). At the concert about five hundred persons were present; and they, as well as the New-York papers, spoke of the performance in very commendatory terms. The faculty of the college had prohibited the club from advertising the concert in any way, and from placing tickets on sale anywhere: in consequence of which, many persons, not knowing that the concert was to be given, or not knowing when and where tickets could be obtained, were deprived of the pleasure of being present. The concert was given on the invitation of a number of graduates of New-York City. The Glee Club was entertained by the University Club at its rooms on Fifth Avenue.

A DISTRIBUTION of books called "deturs" is made, near the beginning of each academic year, to meritorious sophomores, and to such juniors as, not having already received deturs, make in the course of their sophomore year decided improvement in scholarship. Recently five deturs were given to juniors, and twenty-seven to sophomores. The following list gives the names, homes, school where fitted for college (shown in parentheses), and the title of the book given: —

JUNIORS. — Alfred Jaretzki, New-York City (Coll. City of N.Y.), "Clarke's Concordance;" Herman I. Thomsen, Baltimore, Md. (S. E. Turner), "Pope's Homer;" John E. Maude, Fall River, Mass. (Fall-River High), "Lamb's Works;" Eugene Y. Cohen, New-York City (Coll. City of N.Y.), "Goldsmith's Life;" Charles A. Mitchell, Cleveland, O. (Cleveland West High School), "Plutarch."

SOPHOMORES. — Frank N. Cole, Marlborough, Mass. (Marlborough High School), "Goldsmith's Works;" George L. Kittredge, Roxbury, Mass. (Roxbury Latin), Stratford edition "Shakespeare;" William L. Putnam, Canton, Mass. (Cambridge High School), "Ayroun's Lays;" Charles H. Keep, Lockport, N.Y. (De Veaux Coll.), "Sketch-Book;" Albert F. Lane, Exeter, N.H. (Phillips Exeter Acad.), "Grote's Aristotle;" Joseph H. Beale, Dorchester, Mass. (Chauncy Hall), "Macaulay's Essays;" Arthur P. Lothrop, Taunton (Taunton High School), "Bancroft's United States;" Clinton H. Lord, Newton Lower Falls (Newton High), "Musæ Etonenses;" Charles W. Birtwell, Lawrence (Lawrence High), "Clarke's Concordance;" Asaph Hall, Georgetown, D.C. (Columbia College), "Bancroft's United States;" Franklin A. Dakin, Natick (Newton High), "Handy-Volume Shakespeare;" Frank G. Cook, Warsaw, N. Y. (Warsaw Union), "Tennyson;" Charles M. Rice, Worcester, Mass. (Phillips Exeter Acad.), "Michael Angelo;" Russell Whitman, Plymouth, Mass. (Adams Acad.), "Parkman's New France;" John W. Mason, Brookline, Mass. (Brookline High School), "Parkman's Pontiac;" Homer Gage, Worcester, Mass. (Worcester High School), "Familiar Poems;" William B. Fiske, Cambridgeport, Mass. (Cambridge High), "Macaulay's Life;" Alfred M. Allen, Glendale, O. (Hughes' High, Cincinnati, O.), "Lady of the Lake;" Roland Thaxter, Newtonville, Mass. (Joshua Kendall), "White's Selbourne;" Ivan Parrin, Concord, Mass. (self-taught), "Plutarch;" Lucien M. Robinson, Hartford, Me. (Phillips Exeter Acad.), "Goldsmith's Life;" Albert A. Howard, Ilion, N.Y. (Phillips Exeter Acad.), "Familiar Quotations;" Richards M. Bradley, Brattleboro', Vt. (St. Paul's, Concord, N. H.), "Household Book of Poetry;" Joseph R. Worcester, Waltham, Mass. (Waltham New Church), "Wordsworth;" William H. Dunbar, Cambridge, Mass. (Cambridge High), "Shelley's Minor Poems;" Frederic A. Fernald, Cambridge, Mass. (self-taught), "Lowell's Poems;" Joseph P. Gardner, Boston (J. P. Hopkinson), "Bacon's Essays."

THE exact money-value of the instruction we receive here, and the exact difference between what our room-rents are and what they ought to be, are quantities too indefinite to be readily ascertained and compared; but most of us will certainly admit that on leaving college we do owe it a debt. — *Harvard Advocate.*

GEORGE LYON, jun., in the junior class (1881), has already established a reputation as an able public reader. His readings have been chiefly in the West, and have received the most enthusiastic indorsement. The Boston and Cambridge papers have also spoken in the highest terms of Mr. Lyon's ability.

CHARLES F. LUMMIS (1881) has published a unique little volume of poems. It is entitled "Birch-Bark Poems," and is printed wholly on the bark of birch-trees. The poems are spoken of highly by Longfellow, Holmes, John Boyle O'Reilly, and others. Mr. Lummis has three "Epigrams from Martial" in the *New-England Journal of Education*, dated Dec. 18, 1879.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

THE Friday-evening services in the chapel of Divinity Hall are open to the public.

F. E. ABBOT (1859) addressed the Debating Club of the Divinity School, Jan. 26, on "Nature as a Positive Basis for Religion."

REV. JAMES F. CLARKE, D.D. (1829), will speak before the Debating Club Monday, Feb. 23, at 7.30 P.M. Subject, "The Organization of the Unitarian Church."

HENRY NORMAN (*l.* 1880) conducted the Christmas service at the Second Church, Boylston Street, Boston.

THE LAW SCHOOL.

THE University can have no call for money more pressing than the necessity for a new Law-School building. Its erection would stimulate the friends of the school to add to its funds, now insufficient, — amounting as they do to less than eight thousand dollars a year, — and to put the school as far ahead of other law schools as we fondly believe Harvard is ahead of other colleges. — *A Graduate.*

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL CLASS OF 1879.

HAROLD C. ERNST and Fred. Fuller are in the Rhode-Island Hospital; Richard C. B. Hartley is in Fall River; Francis E. Hinds is in Salem; Flavill W. Kyle and Charles F. Osman are settled in South Boston; Azariah W. Parsons is at home in Somerville; Elliott D. Robbins is in East Boston; Francis P. Scully has opened an office in East Cambridge; Gardner T. Swarts and Henry H. Battey have gone to Europe to continue their studies; Herbert Terry and George L. Walton are taking the fourth-year course at the Harvard Medical School; Fred. W. Webber is settled in Newton; Robert Burns has established himself in Philadelphia, Penn. The following are at the Boston hospitals: Dudley P. Allen, George H. Monks, and Walter J. Otis are house surgeons; William Davis is in the out-patient eye department; Henry P. Jaques is house physician, — all at the Massachusetts General; Fred. W. Johnson is medical externe, Ernest H. Noyes and John F. Young are surgical internes at the Boston City; and Myles Standish is the house physician at the Carney.

THE EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

REV. E. A. WASHBURN, D.D., who was announced as intending to deliver a course of lectures in January, was obliged to postpone them on account of ill health.

DURING the last year, the conditions of admission and the rule as to the bestowal of degrees have been changed. Formerly students could be admitted either by being bachelors of arts, or upon submitting to an examination by the faculty in specified branches, or by virtue of being "candidates for orders" with the qualifications required by the canons of that church. This last condition was found to work disadvantageously, because of the laxness with which, in many cases, the certificate of candidateship was granted, which would be abundant evidence of scholarship if the canons were adhered to. Therefore now the applicant must show his diploma, or be examined by the faculty. This is the first time that a seminary of the Episcopal Church has taken this stand; but it has been due to a desire to raise the standard of scholarship by securing properly prepared men. This same aim has led to restricting the bestowal of the degree of bachelor of divinity at graduation. Hitherto it has been given to all who graduated satisfactorily. Hereafter any one who desires the degree must submit to an especial examination upon all the studies of the course, and must write two theses upon assigned themes. All others, who reach a satisfactory average in their standing, will receive a certificate, and be enrolled among the alumni. It is hoped that this will be a stimulus to study.

REV. H. C. POTTER, D.D., Rector of Grace Church, New York, has been chosen preacher for the next Commencement, and has accepted the appointment.

THE new refectory has not yet been opened, owing to delay in furnishing it, but probably during this month all will be in working order.

THE Bishop of the Diocese, Rt. Rev. B. H. Paddock, D.D., will preach, and administer the rite of confirmation, in the chapel on the evening of Feb. 24. Any persons who desire to be confirmed should make it known to the dean, Dr. George Z. Gray, who will gladly converse with them on the subject.

THE season of Lent is at hand, Ash Wednesday occurring on the 11th inst. There will be the usual daily prayers in St. John's chapel at 8.45 A.M. and 5 P.M. Students in the University who desire to observe this season, and embrace the opportunity for attending its special services, are invited most cordially. The morning services will not exceed fifteen minutes, and it will be sought to render them as hearty and interesting as possible. The attendances last year were unprecedentedly good. There will be an appropriate lecture at each service on Friday afternoon.

PEABODY MUSEUM.

THE Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology is described at length in the Boston *Herald* of Dec. 14, 1879.

THE cases on the sides of the first eastern gallery, and the large railing case, are now filled with pottery and other objects from Central America and Mexico.

MRS. CHARLES PICKERING has given to the Peabody Museum a number of objects collected in Egypt, Africa, and India, by the late Dr. Pickering; and also a valuable collection of books. Among the volumes were several relating to Egypt, and a copy of Dr. Morton's great work, "Crania Americana."

THE small but interesting and important Egyptian collection in the Peabody Museum has recently been arranged in two cases, on the first eastern gallery. It contains the objects received in the Wells and Moore collections, already noticed in THE HARVARD REGISTER (No. 1), as well as specimens presented by Charles Sumner, Professor Asa Gray, Robert C. Winthrop, and those of the late Dr. Charles Pickering. In the hall, near these cases, has also been mounted the large stone tablet of "Rameses the Great," which was brought from Egypt by the late John Lowell, and presented by J. A. Lowell in 1870. This is regarded as an excellent piece of Egyptian sculpture.

HARVARD IN THE MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNMENT, 1880.

IN the government of Massachusetts, Harvard men have had considerable to do, and in the present administration they have a fair representation.[1] As the executive there is

GOV. JOHN DAVIS LONG, of the class of 1857, who resides in Hingham, but was born in Buckfield, Me., Oct. 27, 1838. His parents were well-educated people, living in comfortable circumstances, and he was therefore able to enjoy good educational advantages. As a boy he was shy and sensitive, but studious, and possessed of a spirit that acted, when necessity demanded, as a counterpoise to his retiring disposition. His early studies were very successfully prosecuted, and at the age of fourteen years he passed the examination for admission to Harvard College, becoming a student in that institution. In 1857 he graduated, standing very high in his class, and having received from his classmates the honor of an election to the position of class poet. He was for two years principal of the academy at Westford, where he was instrumental in giving to the school a new impetus. A few years ago he was elected one of its trustees, being chosen president of the board a little later. After his experience of teaching, Mr. Long entered the Harvard Law School, completing his legal studies in the offices of Peleg W. Chandler and Sidney Bartlett of Boston. His admission to the bar occurred in 1861, and he began the practice of his profession in his native town. His career as a citizen of Massachusetts was begun in 1862; and the following year he became associated with Stillman B. Allen of Boston, as a law partner. While deeply occupied with business matters, he translated, in 1878, the "Æneid." His political career has been brief, but in every respect honorable; and he comes to the gubernatorial chair after a progressive experience in public affairs that has known no break. Mr. Long was elected to the Legislature of 1875, as representative from the First Plymouth District. Re-elected to the succeeding House he was chosen its speaker, and fulfilled the duties of that honorable office with such dignity, impartiality, and excellent tact, that in 1877 and 1878 he was continued in the chair. During these years the number of friends he made grew rapidly, and he soon began to be urged as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the State. In the campaign of 1878 he was Gov. Talbot's only competitor for the Republican nomination. In 1879 he was Lieutenant-Governor.

GEORGE HEYWOOD (class of 1848) is councillor for District No. 6. He is a resident of Concord, where he was born May 24, 1826. He is a lawyer by profession, and is president of a bank and of an insurance-company. During many years he has been prominent in local affairs, holding the office of town-clerk since 1853, the office of assessor seven years, and serving as captain of the Concord Artillery, and in 1852 as quartermaster of the First Regiment of Artillery. He was a member of the House in 1862, 1863, 1866, 1867, and 1875, and of the Senate in 1864 and 1865, being on important committees in each legislature.

ROBERT R. BISHOP (*l.* 1857), senator from Middlesex County, is a lawyer of Newton, and was born in Medfield, Mass., March 31, 1834. A member of the House in 1874, he served on the Committee on Mercantile Affairs. In 1878 and 1879 he was a senator, and in the former year was chairman of the Committees on Bills in the Third Reading, and on Woman Suffrage; serving also on the committees on Water Supply and Drainage, and on Taxation. Last year he was the very efficient chairman of the Retrenchment Committee, and was one of the ablest and most conscientious supporters on the floor of every measure looking toward a judicious curtailment of public expenses. He was unanimously elected President of the Senate for this year.

GEORGE G. CROCKER (1864), senator from Suffolk County, is a lawyer, and resides in Boston, where he was born Dec. 15, 1843. He was educated in the Boston schools and at Harvard University, and was a member of the House in 1873 and 1874. In 1873 he was chairman of the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading, and in 1874 held the same position, being also the first member on the part of the House on the Joint Committee on the Liquor Law. Mr. Crocker filled, in 1877 and 1878, very efficiently the office of secretary of the Republican State Central Committee. He is a member of the Judiciary Committee, chairman of Committee on Railroads, and a member of Committee on Taxation.

CHARLES J. BROOKS (*l.* 1869), senator from Suffolk County, is a lawyer of Dorchester; was born in Portland, Me., July 6, 1844, and received his education in the common schools of Chelsea, at the Harvard Law School, and in Germany and France. He is a member of Committee on Bills in the Third Reading, of the Committee on Insurance, and of the Committee on the Liquor Law.

SAMUEL N. ALDRICH, senator from Middlesex County, of Marlborough, is a lawyer practising in Boston. He was born in Upton, Mass., forty years ago; was a student in Brown University, and read law in the office of Hon. Isaac Davis and E. B. Stoddard of Worcester, studying also at the Harvard Law School. He has held various town offices in Marlborough, and was a senator last year, being chairman of the Committee on Taxation, and a member of the committees on Bills in the Third Reading, on Federal Relations, and on Constitutional Amendments, and is now a member of the Judiciary Committee, of the Committee on Bills to a Third Reading, and chairman of Committee on Taxation.

CHARLES SUMNER LILLEY, senator from Middlesex County, lawyer of Lowell, was born in that city, Dec. 13, 1851; studied in the public schools and under private tutors, and entered the sophomore class at Harvard, but was obliged to leave college on account of ill health. Subsequently he studied law in the office of A. P. Bonney of Lowell, and was admitted to the Bar in 1877. He was chairman of the Board of Aldermen last year, but has held no other office. He is a member of Committee on Probate and Chancery, and on Bills to the Third Reading.

There are fourteen members of the House of Representatives who have taken the whole or part of the course at Harvard. Brief sketches are given below.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON (1841), author and journalist, of Cambridge, was born in that city Dec. 22, 1823. He has long been prominent in the cause of public education, and has rendered efficient service on school committees and library boards in the several places where he has resided. In 1850 he was the Free Soil candidate for Congress in the Essex District, but was defeated. During the war he served as captain in the Fifty-first Massachusetts Regiment, and subsequently as colonel of the First South Carolina Volunteers, which, while under his command, became the Thirty-third Regiment of United States Colored Infantry. He is a member of Joint Committee on Education, and of the Joint Special Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

ALONZO CARTER WEBBER (*m.* 1849), of Cambridge, is a physician and surgeon, was born in Boston, Feb. 27, 1827, received his education in the Cambridge schools and at the Harvard Medical School, and is a prominent member of the medical

[1] From the Boston *Journal*, which annually gathers statistics regarding the officers and representatives of the Commonwealth, is taken most of the information here published.

societies. During the war he was surgeon of the Forty-third Massachusetts Regiment. A member of the House last year, he served on the Retrenchment Committee, and is now a member of the Committee on Public Health and of Committee on the Library.

EBEN FRANCIS STONE (1843), lawyer, lives in Newburyport, where he was born Aug. 3, 1822. He has held various civil and military offices under the State and National Governments, is chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and has had a large experience in the Legislature. In 1857, 1858, and 1861, he was a senator, and was chairman of the Committees on Railroads and on Finance. A member of the House in 1867, 1877, and 1878, he has served as chairman of the Committee on Mercantile Affairs, and during the two years last named as chairman of the Finance Committee. Is chairman of the Committee on Finance, a member of Committee on Expenditures, and of Committee on Rules and Orders.

EDWARD DANIEL HAYDEN (1854) of Woburn was born in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 27, 1833. He was a volunteer paymaster in the United-States Navy from 1862 until the close of the war. A member of Joint Committee on Banks and Banking.

ARTHUR J. C. SOWDON (1857) is one of the re-elected members of the House. He is a member of the Committee on Rules and Orders, a member on the Committee on the Library, and a member of the Committee on Taxation.

JOHN WARE ADAMS, farmer, of Littleton, was born in Boston, Oct. 31, 1836, fitted for college at Mount Vernon, N.H., and entered Harvard University in the class of 1859, being obliged to leave at the end of two years on account of sickness. In 1875 he was employed in the Boston Custom House, but resigned, because, as he expressed it at the time, he had "nothing to do except to draw a salary." A member of the Joint Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

ROBERT MCNEIL MORSE, jun. (1857), lawyer, lives at Jamaica Plain. He was born in Boston, Aug. 11, 1837, and studied in private schools, the Eliot High School, and Harvard College. In 1866 and 1867 he was a member of the Senate, and was chairman of the Committee on the Liquor Law, serving also on the Judiciary and Insurance Committees. Is chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

JOHN Q. A. BRACKETT (1865) is a lawyer; lives at No. 4 Union Park, and was born at Bradford, N.H., June 8, 1842. He was a member of the Boston Common Council four years, being president in 1876. He has been prominent in the State militia, and has been a member of the House since 1877, serving on important committees, in several as the chairman. Last year he was chairman of the Retrenchment Committee, the measures of which he supported in an able manner. He is for the second time a member of the Committee on Rules and Orders, and also a member of Committee on Harbors and Public Lands.

ARTHUR LINCOLN (1863), lawyer, is a native resident of Hingham; was born Feb. 16, 1842. A member of the House last year, he was chairman of the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading. Is a member of the Judiciary Committee, a member of the Joint Committee on the Library, and of Committee on Leave of Absence.

HORACE EVERETT WARE (1867), lawyer, of Milton, was born in that town Aug. 27, 1845, and was a member of the House last year, serving on the Judiciary Committee, an office to which he has been re-elected.

JOHN J. PICKMAN (*l.* 1869), lawyer, is a native resident of Lowell; was born Jan. 9, 1850. He has been a member of the Lowell Common Council, and was in the House last year, serving on the Committee on Probate and Chancery. Is a member of the Judiciary Committee.

HENRY CABOT LODGE (1871), of Nahant, is engaged in literary work. He was born in Boston, May 12, 1850. He received the degree of LL.B. at Harvard in 1874, and of Ph.D. in 1876. Is a member of the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading.

JOHN HENRY SHERBURNE, lawyer, was born in Charlestown, Dec. 7, 1845; was educated in the local schools and at the Harvard Law School; and was a member of the House last year, being chairman of the Committee on Elections. This year he is a member of Joint Committee on Claims and of the Committee on Railroads.

JOHN FORRESTER ANDREW (1872), son of the late Gov. John A. Andrew, is a lawyer, practising in Boston. He is a member of the Judiciary Committee.

It will be seen from the foregoing that all members of the Senate or House of Representatives, who were educated at Harvard, are on some important committee.

The members of the governor's staff who are graduates are Brig.-Gen. Wilmon W. Blackmar (*l.* 1868) of Boston, Judge-Advocate-General, who is by profession a lawyer; Brig.-Gen. William J. Dale (1837) of North Andover, who has been Surgeon-General for many years; Col. T. W. Higginson (1841), Aide-de-Camp, to whom reference is made above as a member of the Legislature.

RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[*To make this record complete and accurate, it is necessary for all graduates and officers of the University to send to this office the titles and necessary explanatory matter of all their literary work which bears the date of the year 1880. The record is intended to include books, pamphlets, monographs, and contributions to dailies and periodicals, and also published music.*]

Ralph Waldo Emerson (1821). — "The Preacher." *Unitarian Review*, January.

Frederic H. Hedge (1825). — "Chadwick on 'The Faith of Reason.'" *Unitarian Review*, January.

Henry I. Bowditch (1828). — "The Sanitary Organization of Nations." Comprising Essays on International Sanitary Law, How Such a Code is to be commenced, National Sanitary Organization, A Minister or Secretary of Health, National Board of Health, External Relations of a National Board of Health, Internal Relations of a National Board of Health, Sanitary Organization of a State or Department, Duties of a State Board of Health, County or Departmental Board of Health, City or Town Board of Health, The Individual, Pure Air and Health, and The Mind. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 8.

James Freeman Clarke (1829). — "The Power of Human Love." A Poem. What happened in a New-England Town a Hundred Years Ago. *Woman's Journal*, Jan. 17.

Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829). — "The Coming Era." A Poem. *Atlantic Monthly*, January.

"The Iron Gate." A Poem. Read at the Holmes Breakfast. Published in *Atlantic Monthly*, February.

Wendell Phillips (1831). — The address delivered at the funeral of William Lloyd Garrison. Published in the new book by Oliver Johnson entitled "William Lloyd Garrison and his Times."

George E. Ellis (1833). — "Puritan Boston." *Atlantic Monthly*, February.

Christopher P. Cranch (*l.* 1835). — "Wordsworth." A biographical sketch of the poet, and review of "The Poetical Works of William Wordsworth" (published in three volumes by Houghton, Osgood, & Co.). *Atlantic Monthly*, February.

"A Sonnet read at the Holmes Breakfast." Published in *Atlantic Monthly*, February.

Henry J. Bigelow (1837). — "Litholapaxy." A description of an improved evacuator. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 8.

William W. Story (1838). — "Do you Remember?" A Poem. *Atlantic Monthly*, January.

Thomas W. Higginson (1841). — "The New Year." A glance backward and forward at the work of the woman suffrage reform. *Woman's Journal*, Jan. 3.

"A Terrible Book." An account of the "most distressing volume" he has ever seen. *Woman's Journal*, Jan. 17.

"Dr. J. R. Chadwick on Women Physicians." A review of Dr. Chadwick's article which appeared in the *International Review*, October, 1879, and later in pamphlet form. *Woman's Journal*, Jan. 24.

Speech made at the Holmes Breakfast. Published in *Atlantic Monthly*, February.

Benjamin Cushing (1842). — "The Commitment of the Insane." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 8.

Horace Binney Sargent (1843). — "The Increase of Untaxable Bonds." — Boston *Herald*, Jan. 18.

Francis Parkman (1844). — "The Woman Question Again." A reply to the criticisms of his views on woman suffrage. *North-American Review*, January.

John C. Dalton (1844). — "Magendie as a Physiologist." *International Review*, February.

Solon W. Bush (*l.* 1848). — "Sketch of the Life of Amos Lawrence." *N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register*, January.

Henry W. Williams (*m.* 1849). — "Neurotomy of the Optic and Ciliary Nerves as a Substitute for Enucleation of the Eyeball." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 22.

Joseph Le Conte (*s.* 1851). — "Some Thoughts on the Glycogenic Function of the Liver: Disposal of Waste." *American Journal of Science*, January.

Theodore Lyman (1855). — "Ophiuridæ and Astrophytidæ of the Exploring Voyage of H. M. S. 'Challenger,' under Professor Sir Wyville Thomson, F.R.S." Part II. *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy*, vol. vi., No. 2. 67 pp. 9 plates. Describes the *Ophiuridæ*, or "brittle-star fishes" not included in Part I., previously published, and all the *Astrophytidæ* or "basket-fishes." Two new genera and sixty-three new species are described. Appended is a list of the deep-sea ophiurans now known.

Augustus A. Hayes (1857). — "An Unwritten Chapter of the Late War." *International Review*, January.

Robert T. Edes (1858). — "The Relation of Drug-Manufacturers to the Progress of Therapeutics." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 15.

David H. Hayden (1859). — "Recent Progress in the Treatment of Children's Diseases." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 15. The subject was continued in same journal, Jan. 22.

Charles C. Everett (*l.* 1859). — "The Data of Ethics." *Unitarian Review*, January.

Charles W. Swan (1860). — "Proceedings of the Obstetrical Society of Boston," meeting held March 8, 1879; reported in Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 15.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, jun. (1861). — "Trespass and Negligence." The object of the article is to discover the general principles governing the liability for unintentional torts at common law. 35 pp. *American Law Review*, January.

Mayo W. Hazeltine (1862). — "Recent English Books." Being a review of: I. Sacred Books of China and India. II. Machiavelli and his Times. III. The Home of the Eddas. *North-American Review*, February.

John T. Hassam (1863). — "The King's Arms Tavern in Boston." With some suggestions on the proper mode of indexing the public records. *N.E. Historical and Genealogical Register*, January.

John Fiske (1863). — "William Kingdon Clifford." A biography. *International Review*, January.

Arthur G. Sedgwick (1864). — "Trustees as Tort-Feasors." 20 pp. *American Law Review*, January.

James T. Bixby (1864). — "Truths and Errors of Pantheism." *Unitarian Review*, January.

W. L. Richardson (1864). — "Recent Progress in Obstetrics." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 1.

Walter N. Hill (*s.* 1865). — "An Electro-Dynamometer for Measuring Large Currents." *American Journal of Science*, January.

Augustine Jones (*l.* 1867). — "Nicholas Upsall." A paper read before the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society, May 7, 1879; printed in the *N.E. Historical and Genealogical Register*, January.

H. H. A. Beach (*m.* 1868). — "Antiseptic Surgery." A series of cases reported to the Boston Society for Medical Observation. The cases are as follows: —

Gunshot Injury of the Elbow-Joint; Complete Excision of the Joint; Recovery with Useful Arm. — Fracture of both Thighs; Compound Comminuted Fracture of the Tibia, Fibula, and Tarsal Bones into the Ankle-Joint; Amputation of one Leg; Recovery and Good Union in both Thighs. — Cystic Disease of the Left Ovary; Ovariotomy; Death in Ten Days. — Cystic Disease of the Left Ovary; Ovariotomy; Recovery.

E. G. Cutler (1868). — "Proceedings of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement;" meeting Nov. 24, reported in the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 8; and meeting held Dec. 22, reported in same journal, Jan. 15.

William James (*m.* 1869). — "The Sensibility of Articular Surfaces." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 22.

C. W. Wendte (1869). — "Co-operation in Charity." An announcement of the adoption in Cincinnati, O., of the new system of associated charities. *Unity*, January.

T. M. Rotch (1870). — "Proceedings of the Suffolk District Medical Society," meeting held Sept. 27, 1879; reported in Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 1.

"Proceedings of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement," meeting held Jan. 13; reported in Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 22.

Henry Cabot Lodge (1871). — "William Cobbett." A biographical sketch, and a review of Edward Smith's biography of Cobbett. *International Review*, January.

George H. Lyman (1873). — "Slight Lacerations of the Perinæum." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 1.

Edward M. Buckingham (*m.* 1874). — "Difficult Dentition." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 1.

William H. Baker (1874). — "Recent Progress in Gynæcology." Being reviews of the Treatment of Epithelioma of the Cervix Uteri, and of Battey's Operation. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 8.

J. Walter Fewkes (1875). — "Note on the Structure of *Rhizophysa filiformis*." *Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History*, vol. xx.

"The Tubes in the Larger Nectocalyx of *Abyla pentagona*." *Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History*, vol. xx.

These papers contain the results of Dr. Fewkes's studies on some of the jelly-fishes of the Mediterranean Sea.

W. K. Brooks (Ph.D., 1875). — "Observations upon the Early Stages in the Development of the Fresh-water Pulmonates." In *Studies from the Biological Laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University*, No. 2. 4 plates.

"The Embryology of the American Oyster." In *Report of the Fish Commissioner of Maryland*. 10 plates.

"Notes on the Development of the Digestive Tract in Molluska." *Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History*, vol. xx.

Francis L. Wellman (1876). — "Weld *v.* Walker *et al.*" An annotated case. Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, in Equity. — Morton J. — Law of Burial. — *Quasi* Property in Corpse. — Right to dispose of Remains before Burial, and after Burial. *American Law Review*, January.

Francis Wayland Anthony (1879). — "The Rivulets." A twenty-five dollar prize poem. Cambridge *Tribune*, Jan. 16.

Richard Heard (1879). — "Star, Rose, and Thorn." Song for contralto. Words by Ellis Gray. Music by Richard Heard. Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co.

"Said the Wind." — Song for tenor voice. Words by Ellis Gray. Music by Richard Heard. Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co.

PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

JOHN A. DILLON (1864) is the editor of the *Post-Despatch*, St. Louis, Mo.

CHARLES A. DANA (1843) is the chief editor of the New-York *Sun*.

ERASTUS BRAINERD (1874) is an editor of the *Press*, Philadelphia, Penn.

DANIEL W. WILDER (1856) is the editor of the St. Joseph, Mo., *Herald*, — one of the live Western daily newspapers.

HENRY CABOT LODGE (1871) is the editor of the *International Review*.

THOMAS W. HIGGINSON (1841) is one of the regular contributors to the *Woman's Journal*.

PROFESSORS Asa Gray, Wolcott Gibbs, and J. P. Cooke, jun., all of Harvard, are associate editors of the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, published at New Haven, Conn.

ARTHUR A. HAYES, jun. (1857), is the editor of the *Hour*, published at 52 University Place, New-York City. He received the degree of A. M. in 1870. The *Hour* has every appearance of great success, which it merits in every particular.

B. PICKMANN MANN (1870) and George Dimmock (1877) are editing the third volume of *Psyche*, a paper devoted to the interests of entomology. It is the official organ of the Cambridge Entomological Club. A notable feature of *Psyche* is the complete Bibliographical Record of Entomological Literature, compiled by the editors.

JOEL A. ALLEN, the assistant in ornithology at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, has editorial supervision of the *Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club*, a quarterly journal, now in its fifth year.

CHARLES MOORE (1878) is editor and publisher of the Ypsilanti *Commercial*, a weekly paper published in Ypsilanti, Mich. When at college Mr. Moore was managing editor of the *Crimson*, and on Class Day was the class orator.

JOHN T. PERRY (1852) is one of the chief editors of the Cincinnati *Daily Gazette*, with which he has been prominently identified for many years. His book "Sixteen Saviours, or One?" will be noticed in a subsequent issue of THE HARVARD REGISTER.

JOSEPH H. ALLEN (1840), George Batchelor (1866), Henry W. Bellows (1832), John W. Chadwick (*t.* 1864), James Freeman Clarke (1829), Edward Everett Hale (1839), Joseph May (1857), John H. Morison (1831), Francis Tiffany (1847), and Charles W. Wendte (*t.* 1869), are all editorial contributors to the Boston *Christian Register* for 1880.

THE officers of Harvard University named below are among the writers for the *Nation:* Ezra Abbot, Alexander Agassiz, J. A. Allen, F. Bôcher, H. P. Bowditch, J. Elliot Cabot, F. J. Child, William Cook, J. P. Cooke, jun., John Fiske, George L. Goodale, W. W. Goodwin, Asa Gray, J. B. Greenough, E. W. Gurney, William James, George M. Lane, H. C. Lodge, Theodore Lyman, James Russell Lowell, Charles Eliot Norton, George H. Palmer, F. W. Putnam, C. S. Sargent, N. S. Shaler, E. A. Sophocles, H. W. Torrey, J. Trowbridge, J. D. Whitney; and among the graduates who are contributors to the same publication are: J. K. Hosmer (1855), Simon Newcomb (*s.* 1858), Charles Francis Adams, jun. (1856), Gamaliel Bradford (1849), Charles A. Cutter (1855), Henry W. Holland (*s.* 1865), F. W. Palfrey (1851), Francis Parkman (1844), Charles C. Perkins (1843), William R. Ware (1852), T. W. Higginson (1841), Albert Stickney (1859), William Everett (1859), John C. Palfrey (1853), Arthur G. Sedgwick (1864), Henry T. Finck (1876), George S. Morison (1863), J. H. McDaniels (1861), Wendell P. Garrison (1861), Charles F. Folsom (1862), David F. Lincoln (1861), S. F. Emmons (1861), William H. Pettee (1861), J. H. Senter (1861), George W. Warren (1860), George E. Woodberry (1877), Charles S. Peirce (1859), Burt G. Wilder (*s.* 1862), William F. Allen (1851), G. Stanley Hall (Ph.D. 1878), Russell Gray (1869), H. F. Buswell (1866), W. F. Apthorp (1869), I. T. Hoague (1867), Charles Sedgwick Minot (Ph. D. 1878), William A. Brewer, jun. (*s.* 1854).

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AT GROTON.

THREE notable spots in this ancient town are to be marked by historical monuments which have just been completed at the works of Mr. John Evans, St. James Avenue, Boston. Each is in the form of a heavy tablet, and will be placed on granite pedestals. The material is slate, which was selected in order to have the monuments somewhat in keeping with the well-known monuments of the olden time in this State. Worked from designs furnished by Messrs. Ware & Van Brunt, the stones are very satisfactory specimens of the stonecutter's craft, the lettering upon them, especially, being clear and good. President Eliot of Harvard University furnished the inscriptions. The first monument is rectangular in form, five inches thick, four feet wide, and two feet nine inches high. A plain moulding at the top is the only ornamentation, and on a sunken panel is this inscription:

Near this spot
Stood the First Meeting House of Groton
Built in 1666
And burnt by the Indians
13 March 1676

A second stone is semicircular in shape, five inches thick, four feet wide, and three feet six inches high. A sunken panel on its face is inscribed:

Colonel William Prescott
Commander of the American Forces
At the Battle of Bunker Hill
Was born on the 20th of February 1726
In a house which stood
Near this spot

The third monument is the most elaborate of the three, its shape being a rectangle, surmounted by a semicircular cap about two feet in diameter. The stone is five inches thick, our feet wide, and four feet high. A sunken panel on the face of the square portion bears the words:

Here Dwelt
William and Deliverance Longley,
With their eight children.
On the 27th of July, 1694,
The Indians killed the Father and Mother
And five of the children,
And carried into captivity
The other three.

— *Boston Journal.*

The monuments are to be dedicated on Feb. 20, 1880, the birthday-anniversary of Col. William Prescott, who was the father of William Prescott (class of 1824), and grandfather of William H. Prescott (class of 1843). The designers and architects are both graduates of Harvard, and the dedicatory address is to be delivered by Dr. Samuel A. Green, of the class of 1851.

THE HARVARD CLUBS.

[*The officers of the clubs throughout the United States are earnestly requested to send to this office all notices and reports of meetings, dinners, elections, and other information, whether of interest only to the members of their respective clubs, or of interest to all the graduates.*]

THE Harvard Association of Chicago has the following officers: *President*, Henry W. Farrar (1861); *Vice-President*, George F. Harding (*l.* 1849); *Secretary and Treasurer*, Gardner G. Willard (1869); *Executive Committee*, George E. Adams (1860), Henry A. Gardner (*l.* 1870), Cecil Barnes (1872).

THE Harvard Association of Chicago desires all Harvard alumni residing between Ohio on the east and the Rocky Mountains on the west to send their names, classes, occupations, and addresses to Gardner G. Willard, Secretary, 88 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE Fitchburg Harvard Club was organized July 3, 1879. It has now twenty-seven members, and its object is to promote social intercourse among the alumni of Harvard residing in Fitchburg and vicinity. It holds an annual dinner in July, and also meetings at various times for social enjoyment. Its officers are: Edward B. Sawtell (1862), *President;* Harris C. Hartwell (1869), *Vice-President;* H. I. Wallace (1877), *Secretary and Treasurer;* F. R. Comee (1875), Charles E. Ware (1876), J. R. W. Hitchcock (1877), *Executive Committee.*

THE Harvard Club of New-York City has its fourteenth annual dinner at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, on Friday, Feb. 20, at six P.M. Harvard men, whether members of the Club or not, are cordially invited. The tickets for the dinner, including wine, cost six dollars, and can be obtained of John O. Sargent, President, 200 Madison Avenue; Dr. Francis M. Weld, Secretary, 11 East 13th Street; T. Frank. Brownell, Treasurer, 26 Broad Street: or of the committee, Joseph H. Choate, 52 Wall Street; Charles E. Souther, 8 Pine Street; Nathaniel S. Smith, 93 Nassau Street; William E. Worthen, 63 Bleecker Street; William Montgomery, 10 Wall Street; Franklin Bartlett, 168 Nassau Street; Arthur M. Sherwood, 18 West 32d Street.

MARRIAGES.

[*Under this head will be published gratuitously a record of marriages of Harvard alumni, when the names, date, place of marriage, etc., are known at this office.*]

1866. Melvin A. Underwood of Milford, to Clara Isabella Babbitt of Springfield, Jan. 15, 1880, in Milford, by the Rev. Adin Ballou, who also married the groom's parents in 1827. No cards.

1877. Frank W. Rollins, principal of the High School at Great Falls, N.H., to Ellen Ware King of Abington, in Abington, Dec. 25, 1879, by the Rev. Jesse H. Jones.

1877. Charles H. Wiswell of Boston, to Florence B., daughter of D. Gilbert Dexter, editor and proprietor of the Cambridge *Tribune*, in Cambridge, Jan. 1, by the Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D.

BIRTHS.

[*It is intended to record the births of the children of Harvard graduates; and we shall be pleased to receive the necessary information, either from the parents themselves or from their acquaintances.*]

1841. Thomas W. Higginson, a daughter, born in Cambridge, Jan. 26, who the colonel hopes will some day become a Harvard graduate.

1869. Frank D. Millet, a daughter, Katharine, born Jan. 28, in East Bridgewater. [Mrs. Millet is the eldest sister of Royal W. Merrill (1869).]

1870. Richard T. Greener, a daughter, Belle Marion, born Nov. 26, 1879, Washington, D.C.

1874. G. Horace G. McGrew, a daughter, Ruth Esther, born Dec. 23, 1879, Cambridge.

DEATHS.

[*The record of the deaths of alumni will be kept as complete as possible; and any person knowing of the decease of a graduate will place the publisher under obligations by notifying him of the fact at once. John Langdon Sibley, A.M. (1825), the librarian emeritus, and Dr. Samuel A. Green, A.M. (1851), will furnish for this column a memorandum of all deaths that come to their notice.*]

t. 1824. ELIPHALET PORTER CRAFTS, in Waltham, Jan. 16.

Born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Nov. 23, 1800. He was first settled at East Bridgewater in 1828, where he remained seven years. In 1839 he was installed over the Unitarian Church at Sandwich, where he served fifteen years. Later he officiated in Lexington, Mass., Eastport, Me., and Waltham, Mass. He was a graduate at Brown University in 1821, received the degree of A.M. at Brown in 1824, and at Harvard in 1825.

1828. LEWIS SMITH, in Waltham, Jan. 22.

Born in Waltham, May 27, 1803. In 1834 he erected the Waltham Select Academy, of which he was principal about ten years. For thirty-five years he has lived quietly, attending chiefly to the cultivation of his land. For nine years he was a member of the Waltham School Board.

1835. THOMAS MAYO BREWER, at 233 Beacon Street, Boston, Jan. 23.

Born in Boston, Nov. 21, 1814, and always lived there. He was one of the proprietors and editors of the Boston *Atlas*, in which position he remained until that paper was merged in the *Traveller* in 1857. He then became a member of the firm of Hickling, Swan, & Brewer, publishers of school-books and of Worcester's Dictionary. On the dissolution of that firm, he became the head of the house of Brewer & Tileston, — now William Ware & Co., — publishers. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Boston Natural History Society. For many years he was one of the Boston School Committee.

m. 1861. CHARLES MONRO CARLETON, in Cohoes, N.Y., Jan. 14, aged 59.

1864. ALBERT L. FISK, in Lowell, Jan. 15.

He was tutor at Harvard College two years, and then returned to Lowell to accept a position as chemist at the Merrimack Print Works. He was at the same time member of the Lowell School Board. His health failing, he went to Minnesota, where he served for several years as superintendent of schools, and as teacher of natural sciences at Faribault. About 1874 he returned to Lowell, and was elected principal of the Green School, which position he held at the time of his decease. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

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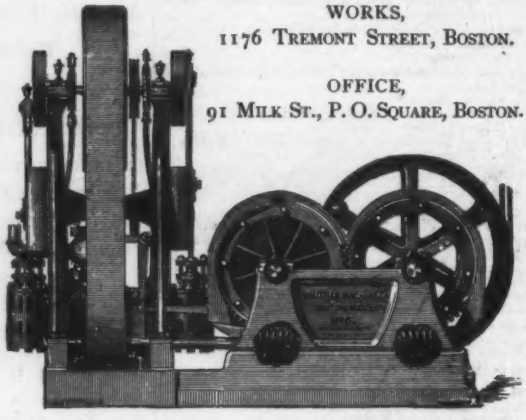

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